...t avec Romeo y Julieta... CHARTREUSE

THE GUARDIAN

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Heath allows free vote on Market entry

By FRANCIS BOYD and IAN AITKEN

The Government has been forced, for a variety of reasons, to promise Conservative MPs a free vote on October 28 on Britain's entry into the EEC.

The decision was announced last night after a meeting of Ministers, who have in a period met to tell Mr Heath what the state of opinion in the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, and in the country, was thought to be.

The announcement of the Inner Cabinet's decision threw both parties at Westminster into total uproar with the pressure now heavily on the Labour Party to make up its mind at its meeting today whether to follow the Government's example and allow a free vote for Opposition MPs. It was by no means certain last night that Labour would decide to do so, because "hard men" among Mr Wilson's Left wing anti-Marketeers were making it clear that they believed that the Government on entry, and that the time had come to go in for the kill.

The Shadow Cabinet, which had already decided to force a straightforward party vote on the Government only if it was before the Tory Inner Cabinet announced its decision on a free vote, went into immediate emergency session to scramble its decision and to agree on a new recommendation for today's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Yesterday Ministers were called out of the dining rooms and bars rooms of the Commons to return to the meeting as soon as the Government's statement had been passed to Mr Mellish, the Opposition Chief Whip.

However, Labour's pro-Marketeers were clearly delighted with the Government's decision. Many had themselves met in groups during the afternoon, and had decided not only to stand by their determination to vote with the Government next week but also to step up the pressure at today's party meeting for a free vote on the Labour side.

They emerged from their meeting, which was attended by more than 40 MPs, including 13 of the Shadow spokesmen, to welcome of the Government's decision. They clearly regarded it as a merciful release from the imminent prospect of martyrdom and took the view that it would be inconceivable for the Labour Party to decide to stick to the three-line whip when the Government was allowing a free vote to its backbenchers.

In the euphoria, they estimated that the new situation meant that at least 70 and perhaps as many as 80 Labour backbenchers would now go into the lobby in favour of entry into the EEC.

However, their rebel opposite numbers on the Government benches, the Tory anti-Marketeers, were also rejoicing at the new situation in the conviction that it had represented a blatant retreat by the Government in the face of the threat to go into the Opposition lobby next week. Their leaders modestly estimated that a free vote would mean that the 40 Tory MPs would vote against entry.

But it was the Labour Left which welcomed the decision with the most open jubilation.

It claimed that the Government was now virtually abdicating in the face of popular opposition in the country, and that the time had come for all Labour MPs to join in providing the final push which would topple the Heath Administration.

They made it clear that they would demand the retention of party discipline in support of the Labour Party Conference's anti-Market vote next week, and would oppose any suggestion that the Opposition should follow the Government's example by allowing a free vote to Labour MPs.

The only group which showed no sign of pleasure or excitement was, ironically, the great body of ordinary loyal Tory backbenchers. They show every sign of dismay, confusion and, in some cases, indignation. The decision clearly took them by surprise even though senior backbenchers had been pressing for a free vote ever since midsummer.

Leader comment, page 10

There were also some painful moments for Cabinet Ministers who had not been favoured with an invitation to attend last night's decisive meeting of Ministers. At least one senior member of the Cabinet was under the impression at first that it was the Labour Party that had decided to allow a free vote. He was astonished to learn that it was his own side.

The Ministers who attended the meeting — and also met at Brighton last week during the Conservative conference — were Mr Heath, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr William Whitelaw, Lord Carrington, Mr Barber, Mr Rippon, Mr Maudling, Mr Thomas, secretary for Wales and chairman of the Conservative Party organisation, and Mr Francis Pym, the Government Chief Whip.

All members of the Cabinet are said to have agreed with the decision yesterday to table this motion for debate from Thursday until October 28 in the Commons: "That this House approves of Her Majesty's Government's decision of principle to join the European Communities on the basis of the arrangements which have been negotiated." This motion stands in the names of Mr Heath, Mr Maudling, Sir Alec, Mr Barber, Mr Whitelaw, and Mr Rippon.

It has always been open to Mr Heath to promise, from the start of the "great debate" on entry into the EEC, a free vote in Parliament, but until yesterday he and his Cabinet colleagues have insisted on a whipped vote. Even though his ministerial colleagues met at Brighton last week to consider the Government's tactics, Mr Heath did not say when he wound up the conference that Conservative MPs would be allowed a free vote.

He decided yesterday that they must be allowed a free vote for two main reasons:

1. The Government's hopes that this decision will cause great embarrassment to the Parliamentary Labour Party; and

2. The opinion polls have not moved in favour of entry into the EEC.

In these circumstances, it would be an answer to the public that, in spite of the opinion polls, members of the House of Commons—the elected representatives of the people—

Turn to back page, col. 7



The Soviet Premier, Mr Alexei Kosygin (centre) and Prime Minister Trudeau (immediately behind) surrounded by police and bodyguards a moment after he had been attacked as he left Ottawa's Parliament Buildings

Kosygin attacked in crowd

From CLYDE SANGER: Ottawa, October 18

Mr Kosygin was attacked by a young man, believed to be a Hungarian refugee, as he walked with M. Trudeau outside the Parliament building here on the first day of an eight-day visit to Canada.

The Soviet Premier emerged from three hours of talks with M. Trudeau and decided to go for a stroll. With M. Trudeau he walked towards the Prime Minister's office, when the young man, in a black leather jacket, ducked through a cordon of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, broke the lines of Canadian and Soviet plain-clothes officers, and aimed a blow at Mr Kosygin.

The assailant, whose name has been given as *Giza Matrai*, was thrown to the ground by security men who also helped Mr Kosygin into a block of buildings that house M Trudeau's office. The Soviet Premier was shaken but evidently unhurt.

The man, apparently a member of an organisation of Hungarian freedom fighters, was taken into custody with another man.

A three-hour demonstration by some 1,500 Canadians of Jewish, Ukrainian, or East European origin outside the Soviet Embassy before Mr Kosygin arrived on Sunday evening was a foretaste of protest to come.

Early this morning, police challenged a man going in the direction of the embassy and soon afterwards picked up a paper shopping bag which contained six sticks of dynamite and a timing device. Soon afterwards they found an identical device in a sports car and three men have been arrested in connection with these incidents.

At lunchtime today when Mr Kosygin was taking his stroll a younger group of protesters camped beside the Centennial Flame made of burning natural gas, which is a frontispiece of Parliament and cooked a meal of acorn soup — the fare of concentration camps. Tomorrow a combination of Jewish groups plans a mass march past the Soviet Embassy.

Mr Kosygin's morning discussions revolved largely round European matters. The Premiers discussed what an aide referred to as the "German anomaly as well as the Berlin situation" and both leaders agreed that a time was being reached in which countries need not talk simply of progress towards solution but that solutions themselves can be considered in a way that was not possible five years ago.

In an opening statement of broader context M Trudeau said that he hoped that relations between Canada and its "northern neighbour' will move towards an increasingly friendly level.

Another picture, page 2

Torture charges: MPs refuse inquiry offer

From HAROLD JACKSON in London and SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

The Northern Ireland MPs who have pressed for a public inquiry into allegations that detainees had been tortured under interrogation have rejected the Prime Minister's decision last night to refer the question to the existing tribunal under Sir Edmund Compton.

They said they would continue to press for an independent medical examination of Mr William Shannon, who was arrested on October 9 and has been held incommunicado since then. Mr Shannon's wife was told yesterday that he was being held in Crumlin Road gaol in Belfast, and had been served with a detention order. Both she and a number of Stormont MPs had been pressing for information about him and had met with silence by the Belfast authorities.

The statement from Downing Street came after a meeting between Mr Heath and Mr Harold Wilson to discuss the allegations. The Government said that the tribunal had already investigated similar allegations and would include them in its findings. Last night Mr John Hume, the Stormont MP for one of the Londonderry constituencies and a member of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, rejected the statement as unsatisfactory.

"We do not regard a hearing in private as satisfactory. The whole point is to have a public inquiry with proper legal representation, so that the public can be made aware of just what is happening under the powers which Westminster has given to a subsidiary Parliament."

Last night two of the Ulster MPs at Westminster, Miss Bernadette Devlin and Mr Frank McManus, said they would start a picket of 10 Downing Street this morning in protest against the treatment of the detainees. Earlier in the day Mr Hume and Mr Austin Currie, another opposition MP at Stormont, had flown to London to present dossiers on six cases to Mr Heath, Mr Maudling, Mr Wilson, and Mr Callaghan. The maltreatment was alleged to have taken place at Palace Barracks, Holywood, near Belfast.

Their immediate concern centred around two men arrested recently—Mr Shannon, of St James's Crescent, Belfast, and Mr Liam Rogers of Warrenpoint, County Down, who, said Mr Hume, was arrested on October 11.

"We are afraid that they may have been subjected to the same treatment at Palace Barracks as has been alleged by other detainees. We want them to be medically examined as soon as possible by an independently appointed doctor."

Mr Shannon's solicitor, Mr Pascal O'Hare, who visited him with Mrs Shannon last night, said that he appeared "outwardly well but disorientated."

The allegations of specialist interrogation techniques being used against suspects detained at the armed barracks in Holywood still remain the main talking point in Northern Ireland. Officially, the Government stands by Mr Faulkner's somewhat scornful remarks on the allegations, which were made in a radio programme on Sunday, and spokesmen are reluctant to comment further until some statement or directive has appeared from Downing Street.

But the fact that Mr Heath is taking the matter so seriously, and is apparently treating the allegations with a noticeable lack of scorn, must be extremely disturbing for Mr Faulkner and his colleagues. In a sense, Mr Faulkner's credibility is being challenged, and Mr Heath's attitude is hardly helping.

Sir Currie said that the interrogations appeared to be carried out by members of the Special Branch of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. "We know the names of four of them," he said. Pressed to give the names publicly he refused, saying that it might be held that he was trying to intimidate members of the RUC. Mr Hume said that he felt that the names should be given to a properly constituted inquiry.

The dossier presented to the Government and the Opposition contains detailed statements by six detainees and goes into considerable descriptions of the treatment they are alleged to have received. Many claim to have had bags covering their heads for long periods while they were made to adopt positions of extreme physical discomfort, had their arms twisted, hair pulled violently, their fingers stamped on, and their genitals kicked.

Michael Lake, page 11; Coffins checked in arms search, back page

Mr Patrick Shivers, of Toomebridge, County Antrim, was arrested with the first batch of detainees on August 9. Subsequently his case was reviewed by the special advisory committee set up by the Stormont Government and he was released from detention. Initially he was taken to Magilligan Camp in County Derry. In a signed statement he says:

"Heard helicopter coming overhead, landed in field nearby. Could see helicopter and about six plain-clothes men in distance. Plain-clothes men also beside it, four blue bags produced and put over our heads. Short of breath because of bag. Then released from handcuffs which connected one to the other and hands handcuffed to front individually.

"Then run across field to 'copter. Landed, did not know where. Lorry backed up to

Turn to back page, col. 2



Eleven flown to safety

ELEVEN men rescued by Navy helicopters from the Norwegian ore carrier Anatina, which was severely damaged by fire in the Atlantic, were flown 200 miles to the Royal Naval Air Station at Culdrose, Cornwall, yesterday. The men were said to be "very cold and damp, but otherwise OK." Nine men are still on board the ship, on which two men died.

Picture, back page

Dealer held

DETECTIVES investigating recent art thefts in the London area yesterday detained a Chelsea art dealer and a woman. They were taken to Cannon Row police station for questioning. Among items being discussed were two paintings belonging to the Queen, one taken from the public gallery attached to Buckingham Palace, and the other stolen last month from Hampton Court Palace.

Charges day

CHARGES for admission to national museums are expected to begin on January 3, the Minister for the Arts, Lord Eccles, said in the Lords yesterday. Legislation would be introduced to enable the British Museum, the British Museum (Natural History), the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, and the National Galleries of Scotland, to charge "because their powers must be proof against challenge," he said. *Parliament, page 13.*

Women show their claws in the Commons

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL

WOMEN'S LIB is escalating in politics, and the title already seems inadequate. The Commons went back to work yesterday to find itself the target for a spirited three-pronged attack from the Women's Aggression Group.

First Miss Bernadette Devlin pounced on Mr Speaker Lloyd to try to get an immediate debate on the allegations about brutality to internees in Ireland. She failed, but her failure managed to get almost as many words into Hansard as anybody else's success.

No sooner had the Speaker escaped from Miss Devlin and fluttered back into his chair, apparently unharmed, than Mrs Shirley Williams was heard raising the matter of guinea pig patients, which she was not permitted to raise since a Private Notice question had already been turned down. The Commons is funny that way.

Mrs Williams was not allowed to say what she had just said, the Speaker philosophically pointed out, but she had said it. Presumably she wasn't satisfied. Which was more than could be said for Mrs Barbara Castle. Even at the end of her prolonged mangling of the Employment Secretary, Mr Carr, Mrs Castle showed every sign of intending to come back and chew him over some more at a later date. She will always know where to find him.

Poor Mr Carr looked aggrieved. Clearly he felt he felt he had done nothing to provoke this ferocity. All he had been doing was offering Mrs Castle the consultative document on the Code of Industrial Relations Practice, just to taste. If she and the rest of the Labour side disliked it, they could make suggestions for altering it, and these would be duly considered. Then he would come along with the finalised product—maybe about Christmas.

If Mr Carr thought this was going to be an acceptable Christmas present he could think again. The sounds Mrs Castle made as she set about him could never have been mistaken for a purr. She would have none of his friendly approaches, recognising them for what they were—"ritual reasonableness combined with hypocrisy." Listening to Mr Carr, she growled, anybody would think his whole aim in life was to put heart into the trade unions and strengthen their power.

But Mrs Castle knew better. She warned her friends not to taste the cream the Minister was offering, nor to trust the olive branch he was carrying, or in no time at all they might find themselves well and truly clobbered with it. For Mr Carr, disguise it as he might, was a deep-dyed Tory at heart, and the Tory Government had declared war on the trade unions. It was not for love of Mrs Castle and her colleagues, or of the trade union movement, that he got his standing ovation at the Conservative Party conference.

Mr Carr, looking surprisingly well preserved at the end of his ordeal, repeated his offer to vary the code's flavour if he could be convinced that this was desirable. He sounded surprised, for one thing, that the critics found too much "smug superiority" in the present mix, as well as too strong a sprinkling of paternalism. Well, he would listen to everybody, and, when he came along in the New Year, he would try and tempt them again. Compulsorily, this time.

New steps towards equality, page 6

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Breweries bid for Forte group

Allied Breweries, Britain's biggest drinks company, has made a takeover approach to the Trust Houses-Forte Group. The news put Trust Houses-Forte up 34p to 160p on the London Stock Exchange. It closed at 154p.

The Government gave permission just over a year ago for the £100 millions merger between Mr Charles Forte's group and the Trust Houses hotel chain.

Allied, which was formed by the merger of the Ind Coope and the Tetley Ansell brewery groups, said that the board had informed the chairman of Trust Houses-Forte of their wish to "open negotiations with the board of Trust Houses-Forte with a view to making an offer for the share capital of that company."

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OVERSEAS NEWS

US rejects charges of hypocrisy on two-China issue

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, October 18

Bitter charge and counter-charge marked the opening of the United Nations debate on China today reflecting the fact that after 21 years the annual ritual has become a tense diplomatic struggle.

Albania's Foreign Minister, Mr Nesti Nase, accused the United States of hypocrisy and blackmail and said the dual representation formula was a new manoeuvre to exclude Peking. The United States Ambassador, Mr George Bush, promptly labelled the speech an outrageous, slanderous, and old-fashioned cold war tirade and argued that the expulsion of Nationalist China would set a dangerous precedent.

Mr Bush said supporters of the Albanian resolution to expel Formosa and seat Peking were proposing that a UN member in good standing and with a constructive UN record should be excluded solely because other Governments questioned its legitimacy.

Referring to supporters of the Albanian resolution, the US Ambassador said: 'Although they may question the legitimacy of the Republic of China, none of them can contest its unblinkable reality."

The outcome of the debate is so uncertain that neither side is proclaiming victory with any confidence. A survey published today by the "New York Times" shows that the United States can expect to get between 48 and 60 votes in its efforts to save Nationalist China's seat while Albania will get at least 55 votes and perhaps as many as 63 votes for Peking's admission at the expense of Formosa.

The crucial fight will come on an American proposal to declare the expulsion of Nationalist China "an important question." If this proposal is adopted, and the American delegation has been exerting every means of pressure to ensure that it is, then Albania is given little chance of getting the two thirds majority necessary to declare China's seat vacant.

Until this week the Nixon Administration's two-China policy was not given much chance of success but Secretary of State Rogers's tough diplomatic arm-twisting has apparently swung the number of key delegations.

The all-important votes are thought to be held by those countries which previously have abstained such as Portugal and Ghana, and another group headed by Austria, Iran, Ireland, Iceland, and Italy, which previously voted with the US on the important question resolution but are now known to be wavering.

Britain's position is an unusual one needing more than a little explanation. For the first time it is to vote against the United States on the important question resolution on the grounds that America's new policy is inconsistent

After the Secretary of State warned the General Assembly against the dangerous precedent of expulsion, British officials commented that this was not the issue. What was at stake, they argued, was which of the two Governments — Peking or Formosa — should occupy China's seat. The debate is expected to last at least 12 sittings and the crucial votes are not expected for a week to 10 days.



The Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin seen leaving the Parliament building in Ottawa yesterday moments before he was attacked. The attacker (left of centre) has his hand raised and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is to the right

Moscow picks up contact

By HELLA PICK

Britain is not after all being totally ostracised by the Soviet Union. In spite of the deterioration in Anglo-Soviet relations that has followed the Soviet spy case, the Russians have again asked the British Government to agree that international preparations towards an East-West security conference should start soon.

The Soviet chargé d'affaires, Mr Ippolitov, called yesterday on Sir Dennis Greenhill, the Permanent Under-secretary in the Foreign Office, as part of a renewed Soviet diplomatic drive to put greater urgency into the security conference project.

The Russians are making similar approaches to the other NATO countries.

Britain's official position on the security conference is that the Government has a positive attitude. Sir Dennis, however, told the Soviet diplomat that he could not agree that the Berlin problem could now be regarded as settled.

After all, the intra-German talks to deal with the finer points of the Four-Power agreement on Berlin had still not been concluded. But once the Berlin question was really resolved, then Britain would be willing to take a full and active part in the preparations for an East-West conference.

It is generally assumed that these preparations will get *under way early next year.* Initially, these will probably take the form of ambassadorial meetings in Helsinki.

It is possible that the Russians' purpose in pressing once again for greater activity on the security conference front is to reassure its own allies, as well as the NATO countries, that the Soviet Union is not bent exclusively on bilateral negotiations with the United States, but that it agrees that a European settlement must be made multilaterally.

Suspicion that the other countries are being by-passed has been strengthened by the announcement of the US-Russian summit.

Sir Dennis and the Soviet Chargé d'affaires steered clear of fresh recriminations over the spy case, and indeed managed to discuss some technical problems raised by the mutual expulsions.

Nor did Sir Dennis try to seize the opportunity of this meeting to discuss allegations that the Soviet Union might in some way be involved in supplying the IRA with arms. The Russians have in the past said that British newspaper allegations of Soviet involvement were irresponsible; the Foreign Office, especially after all the problems created by the spy case, would want to be very certain of its facts before raising the Irish arms question.

Six start talks on EFTA trade links

From our Correspondent: Luxembourg, October 18

Common Market Foreign Ministers met tonight to discuss future trade links with the neutral countries of EFTA which have not applied for full membership. They did so in the knowledge that the United States strongly disapproves of any extension of what it considers "discriminatory" trade agreements between the countries of Western Europe.

The Six have already agreed that industrial free trade should be extended to Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Iceland, and Portugal. However, France and Italy in particular want exceptions for a list of so-called "sensitive" products such as steel tubes, watches, and paper. On the other hand, these two countries, supported by the Netherlands, would like to include agriculture in the eventual agreements.

The Common Market is unlikely to agree on a final negotiating mandate for the Commission until next month. Meanwhile, senior Commission officials believe that the US will aim its attacks against the proliferation of trade pacts between an enlarged Community and EFTA's noncandidate countries rather than the proposed agreements with the developing countries of the Commonwealth.

The Six Foreign Ministers today agreed in principle that Norway should be treated as a "special case" as far as agriculture as a whole — and not only fish — is concerned.

Switch to cancer battle

Fort Detrick (Md), October 18

PRESIDENT NIXON today ordered the United States' sole germ warfare research centre here to fight cancer.

In asking the centre, Detrick Laboratories to seek a cure for the disease, he said: "That battle must now be waged with all the determination and effectiveness this nation can muster. We lose more people to cancer each year than died in battle in all of World War Two."

Mr Nixon has made a cure for cancer one of his main goals. His decision to make the Fort Detrick Centre a focal point of this effort follows US renunciation two years ago of the use of all biological methods of warfare, and discontinuation of research and development of biological weapons.

He said: "Cutbacks in certain defence needs have provided a considerable supply of expertise and equipment which can now be used for non-defence purposes — if only we take advantage of them."

Cancer deaths in the US this year will total an estimated 335,000. Mr Nixon said one in four Americans alive today will some day fall victim to the disease if the present rate of incidence continues. — Reuter.

Russian defector seeks asylum in US

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Brussels, October 18

The Belgian Government today finally admitted that Mr Anatoli Tchebotarev, the Soviet trade official who fled from Brussels two weeks ago, has sought political asylum in the United States and has given details about the "action" of *Soviet citizens living in* Belgium.

The Belgian police yesterday said that Mr Tchebotarev had given a list of between 30 and 40 Soviet agents operating in the country. According to unofficial estimates, there are more than a hundred Soviet citizens working in Belgium.

In a communiqué the Belgian Foreign Ministry said that as in the past, the Government would not tolerate any activity that represented a danger to the country's security.

The Government has notified NATO and SHAPE of Mr Tchebotarev's allegations, but the Foreign Ministry is doing all it can to play down the affair. In an implied reference to the recent spy scandal in Britain, Belgian Foreign Office sources were today saying that the Government would follow up the accusations of Mr Tchebotarev through "diplomatic means and without publicity" as it had done in similar cases over the past years.

They added that the latest allegations were not new and the Belgian Government would not take any spectacular measures. They admitted, however, that Mr Tchebotarev's list would help in the inquiries now being undertaken by the Belgian authorities.

According to reports here, Mr Tchebotarev left Brussels for Zeebruge and fled to the United States through France and not through London as was originally supposed. Mr Tchebotarev is said to have been a friend of Mr Oleg Lyalin, the trade official who defected to Britain last month.

It is unlikely that the Belgian Government will order a mass expulsion of Soviet officials from the country. Belgium is promoting strongly early talks with the Soviet Union on troop reductions and on a conference on European security.

Peter Harvey adds: The Soviet trade mission in London was a clearing house for KGB activities on the Continent. This is believed part of the information given to *Belgian intelligence* by Mr Tchebotarev. The large trade delegation headquarters building at Highgate received and processed information obtained by Soviet agents working in a number of countries. The information covered a wide field, from commercial details to defence secrets. This is one of the reasons why the London mission had such a large staff.

No airbus 'retreat'

Bonn, October 18

The West German Economics Ministry today denied press speculation that it is planning to withdraw financial support from the European A-300 airbus.

Recent reports have suggested that rising costs and alternative projects before the air industry are making the Bonn Government look for a way out of its commitment to the aircraft.

Deutsche Airbus of West Germany is collaborating with Hawker-Siddeley of Britain and Aero Spatiale of France in the project.

A spokesman for the Ministry rejected the suggestion that the air industry felt in a strong enough position to get along without the airbus. He quoted senior officials of the Air Industry Association as saying they were completely committed to support of the airbus.

The A-300 prototype is due to be completed in Toulouse, by the end of the year, and first sales are planned for early 1974. — Reuter.

Rhodesia ready for the Summit

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, October 18

Talks between British and Rhodesian officials on a settlement of the six-year-old independence dispute will resume here this week. A statement from the office of Mr Ian Smith said that the three British civil servants who accompanied Lord Goodman on his recent visits to Rhodesia, are returning this week for "further discussions."

They are Sir Philip Adams, who is deputy secretary in the Cabinet office, Mr Philip Mansfield, head of the Rhodesia political department in Whitehall, and Mr D. Gordon Smith, a constitutional expert. They will arrive on Thursday.

I understand the officials will be charged with finding out whether the Rhodesians have shifted ground since the last "breakthrough" round of talks last month.

Since then, Mr Smith has faced demands from the congress of his ruling Rhodesian Front Party to introduce stricter racial segregation. Delegates adopted resolutions calling for the introduction of segregated swimming baths, buses and public parks, and for measures to restrict the movements of Africans in Rhodesia in order to keep "unnecessary Africans" out of white towns

These demands are not in accord with the British principles for a settlement of the independence dispute. They are likely to be shelved by Mr Smith and I understand that the British officials will find that his position has not altered. This would leave the way clear for a meeting between Mr Smith and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

A firm line o... marrie... priest...

A COMMITTEE of ... Catholic prelates ... Cardinal Dearden of ... voted overwhelmingly ... day to reject the id... admitting married men ... priesthood. The group ... agreed to strike out a ... that such ordinations ... not be recommended "... present time," because ... felt this would tacitly ... the possibility of ch... the law in future.

☆ ☆ ☆

POLICE in Paris unc... the basement headquart... a neo-Nazi group in a ... raid on six blocks of fl... suburban Nanterre. ... headquarters, covered ... swastika emblems, ... hidden behind an arm... door. About 40 youths ... detained and a small a... of guns and knives seiz...

☆ ☆ ☆

THE SOUTH African ar... marine frigate Pre... Steyn arrived in Toulo... 21-gun salute from ... batteries. The British ... warship will stay there ... October 27, when it ... escort South Africa's ... submarine, the Frenc... Emily Hobhouse, back h...

☆ ☆ ☆

THE BODY of Robert W... son, aged 33, mounta... from Skipton, York... killed by wild bees ... weeks ago during a cli... exercise, has been reco... a spokesman for the B... High Commission in ... Lagos. He will be ... shortly in the tin-r... town of Jobs where ... Nigerian wife lives.

☆ ☆ ☆

BETWEEN five and ... people have been kill... earth tremors in the A... province of Aimaraes. ... shocks started on Friday ... continued yesterday.

☆ ☆ ☆

ANGLICAN churchme... Cape Town called fo... official inquiry into a... tions that people have ... tortured and have died ... detained under ... Africa's security law... resolution by the Cape ... diocese synod also dema... that detainees be seen o... week by a judge, be ... adequate medical atte... and be allowed weekly ... from a minister of ... religious faith.

☆ ☆ ☆

TWO DUTCH sailors ... killed and 10 injured w... depth charge went off ... dentally and set the ... destroyer Friesland on ... off Kristiansand, Norway, ... crew was training in ... marine-chasing.

RADIO-TV ANNOUNCER

TRAINING.—Be r... for the Broadca... boom and the ... commercial stations. Keep ... present job and learn ... Jockey, Newscasting, ... Reporting, TV and Comme... Announcing in your spare ... — through North Ame... foremost Announcers Tra... Course, now offered in Lon... Find out if you can qu... For your voice test pho... 01-486 6337. —... National Institute of ... Broadcasting (Canada)

TELEVISION

LAST time they tried the documentary-plus-discussion formula (on UCS) we did not get much further. Tonight's less familiar subject may do better. BBC-1's Tuesday Documentary (semi-dramatised) reconstructs a drug scandal in a private school, aided by the principal ("Expulsion," BBC-1, 9 20). Then Ludovic Kennedy leads the debate ("Drugs in Schools," BBC-1, 10 20). Later, Yorkshire's offerings look at, and in, the House of Lords (ITV, 10 30).

BBC-1

9 38 a.m. Schools: Maths Workshop; 10 0 History 1917-71; 10 25-10 45 Look and Read; 11 0 Watch!; 11 18 Going to Work; 11 40 Making Music; 12 5 p.m. New Horizons.
12 55-1 25 p.m. Dechrau Canu, Dechrau Canmol: Songs of Praise.
1 30 Watch with Mother.
1 45-1 53 News.
2 0 Schools: Drama; 2 35 People of Many Lands; 2 55 Close.
3 45 Nurses in Training.
4 15 Play School.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 Animal Magic.
5 20 Harlem Globetrotters.
5 44 Magic Roundabout.
5 50 News.
6 0 Nationwide.
6 45 Quiz Ball: Dunfermline Athletic v. Chelsea.
7 5 Z Cars: Intrusion, part 2.
7 30 Film: "A Jolly Bad Fellow," with Leo McKern, Dennis Price and Miles Malleson.
9 0 Nine O'Clock News.
9 20 Expulsion: Tuesday's Documentary — drugs in a sixth-form.
10 20 Drugs in Schools: discussion.
10 45 24 Hours, presented by Kenneth Allsop.
11 20 Viewpoint.
11 35 Weather.
11 37 Medicine Today.

WALES (as BBC-1 except).—5 20-5 44 p.m. Telewele. 6 0-6 45 Wales Today. 6 45-7 5 Heddiw. 12 2 a.m. Weather.

ENGLISH REGIONS (as BBC-1 except). — 6 0-6 45 p.m. Nationwide, Look North, Midlands Today, Look East, Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-west. 12 2 a.m. Regional News.

BBC-2

11 0-11 25 a.m. Play School.
1 15-1 40 p.m. Medicine Today.
6 35-7 0 Square Two.
7 5 Open University: Science.
7 30 News.
8 0 Floodlit Rugby League: Salford v. Rochdale.
8 50 Wheelbase: London Motor Show.
9 20 Film: "Billy Liar," with *Tom Courtenay and Julie* Christie.
10 55 News.
11 0 The Old Grey Whistle Test.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10 20 a.m. Schools: 10 20-10 45 Fusion; 11 0-11 15 Rules, Rules, Rules; 11 18-11 36 Meeting Our Needs; 11 40-12 noon The Messengers; 1 45-1 55 Stop, Look, Listen; 2 0-2 11 My World; 2 13 Just Look!
2 38-3 15 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 2 30, 3 5.
3 40 Anita in Jumbleland.
3 55 Yoga.
4 25 Tea Break.
4 55 Junior Showtime.
5 20 Magpie.
5 50 News from ITN.
6 0 Today.
6 30 Crossroads.
6 55 Keep it in the Family.
7 25 Film: "Hell Below Zero," with Alan Ladd, Joan Tetzel, Stanley Baker.
9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Father's Help," with Michael Craig, Jill Melford, Jean Anderson, James Villiers.
10 0 News at Ten.
10 30 The Lords.
11 40 Drive-in: London Motor Show.
12 10 a.m. Aspects of Faith.

ANGLIA.—10 20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2 33-3 50 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 2 30, 3 5, 3 40. 4 10 Yoga. 4 35 Anglia Newsroom. 4 40 Anita in Jumbleland. 4 55 Junior Showtime. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 "Hangman's Knot"; Film, with Randolph Scott, Lee Marvin, Donna Reed. 8 30 Keep it in the Family. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Father's Help" with Michael Craig. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 The Lords. 11 40 Drive-in. 12 10 a.m. Reflection.

CHANNEL. — 10 20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2 33-3 50 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park. 4 5 Grasshopper Island 4 20 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 55 Junior Showtime. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Channel News and Weather. 6 10 Police File. 6 15 Channel Lookaround. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "A Touch of Larceny." 8 30 Keep it in the Family. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Father's Help" with Michael Craig. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Weather. 10 32 The Lords. 11 40 Channel Gazette. 11 45 Commentaires et previsions meteorologiques.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—10 20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2 33 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 2.30, 3.5. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Room 222. 4 40 Anita in Jumbleland. 4 55 Junior Showtime. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 ATV Today. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "A Place to Go," with Bernard Lee, Rita Tushingham. 8 30 Keep it in the Family. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Father's Help." 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 The Lords. 11 40 Personally Speaking: Norman St John-Stevas.

NORTHERN (Granada). — 10 20 Schools: As London. 2 30 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 2.30 3.5, 3.40. 3 50 All about Riding. 4 15 News, and Peyton Place. 4 40 Yak. 4 55 Junior Showtime. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News 6 0 Newsday. 6 25 Hogan's Heroes. 6 55 When the West was Wild: "The Rounders" with Glenn Ford and Henry Fonda. 8 30 Keep it in the Family. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Father's Help" with Michael Craig. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 The Lords. 11 40 Play Better Golf. 12 15 p.m. Close.

SOUTHERN. — 10 20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2 33 p.m. Racing from Sandown: 2 30 and 3 5. 3 10 Yoga. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Houseparty. 4 23 Peer Gynt on Stormy Seas. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Junior Showtime. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Day by Day. 6 30 The Smith Family. 7 0 Film: "Above Suspicion" with Joan Crawford and Fred McMurray. 8 30 Keep it in the Family. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Father's Help" with Michael Craig. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 The Lords. 11 40 Southern News Extra. 11 50 Farm Progress. 12 15 a.m. Weather, and "It's All Yours."

WALES & WEST (HTV).—10 20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2 33 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 2 30, 3 5, and 3 40. 3 50 Women Today. 4 15 Tinkertainment. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Junior Showtime. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 1 Report West. 6 18 Report Wales. 6 35 *Western*: "The Hard Man," with Guy Madison. 8 0 Mr and Mrs. 8 30 Keep it in the Family. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Father's Help" with Michael Craig. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 The Lords. 11 40 Drive-in: London Motor Show. 12 10 a.m. Weather.

HTV WEST (as HTV General Service except).—6 1-6 35 p.m. Report West.

HTV WALES (as HTV General Service except).—6 1-6 18 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES (as HTV General Service except).—6 1-6 18 p.m. Y Dydd. 10 30 Dan Sylw. 11 20-11 40 O'r Wasg.

WESTWARD. — 10 20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2 33 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 2 30, 3 5 and 3 40. 3 55 Gus Honeybun. 4 5 Grasshopper Island. 4 20 Westward News. 4 22 McQueen: "When You Have Lived Too Long." 4 55 Junior Showtime. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Westward Diary. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "A Touch of Larceny," with James Mason. 8 30 Keep it in the Family. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Father's Help," with Michael Craig. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 The Lords. 11 35 Westward Late News. 11 39 Faith for Life. 11 44 Weather. 11 47 Close.

YORKSHIRE. — 10 20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2 32 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 2 30, 3 5, 3 40. 3 55 Houseparty. 4 5 Calendar News. 4 10 Women Today. 4 40 Yak. 4 55 Junior Showtime. 5 20 Magpie. 6 0 Calendar. 6 30 New Dick Van Dyke Show. 7 0 Western: "Apache Uprising," with Lon Chaney Jr. 8 30 Keep It In The Family. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Father's Help," with Michael Craig. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 The Lords. 11 40 Personally Speaking: Norman St John-Stevas.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; *VHF* Stereophonic

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming Today. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional News, Weather. Preview. 7 0 Today. 7 40 Today's Papers. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional News, Weather, Preview. 8 0 News and more of Today. 8 40 Today's Papers. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 5 From our own Correspondent. 9 30 Schools: 9 30 Religious Service for Primary Schools; 9 50 Interlude; 9 55 Movement and Music. 10 15 Daily Service. 10 30 Schools: 10 30 Marsh! 10 45 Intermediate German: 11 0 Movement and Music: 11 20 Music Club; 11 40 Religion in its Contemporary Context. 12 noon You and Yours. 12 25 p.m. Just a Minute. 12 55 Weather, Preview, News. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 The Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Schools: 2 0 Peoples of the World; 2 30 Geography; 2 40 Stories and Rhymes. 3 0 Return to the Islands. 3 45 An Inn of My Own. 4 0 Gardeners' Question Time. 4 30 Story: "Vice Versa." 5 0 PM. 5 50 Regional News, Weather, Preview. 6 0 News. 6 15 Blast of Spring. 6 45 The Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 It's Your Line. 8 30 Story of Our Time. 9 15 This Island Now: National Parks. 9 59 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Today in Parliament. 11 0 Book at Bedtime: "Pride and Prejudice." 11 15 News, Market Trends.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF Stereophonic

7 0 a.m. News. 7 5 Concert: Mozart, Mendelssohn, Johann Strauss, Michael Haydn, Michel Blavet, Beethoven.* (8 0 News). 9 0 News. 9 5 Week's Composer: Stravinsky.* 9 45 Cross-Section: *Holst, Stravinsky.* Hindemith, Busoni, Strauss, Vaughan Williams, Nielsen (part *). 12 15 p.m. Cardiff Midday Prom (part 1): Mozart, Henri Casadesus, Haddinott. 1 0 News. 1 5 From Music Magazine. 1 20 Midday Prom, part 2: Barber, Hindemith. 2 5 Grown in the Garden: present-day singers from London's Royal Opera House, part 3. 2 35 Haydn Piano Trios.* 3 15 BBC Concert Orchestra*: Arnold, Delius, Arnold, Walton, Arnold.* 4 20 Pied Piper. 4 40 Music in Our Time: Sven Erik Werner, Maurice Karkoff, Torbjorn Lundquist, Arne Nordheim, Per Norgard (part *). 5 45 Sing We at Pleasure. 6 15 Concert Calendar. 6 25 Programme news and Stock Market. 6 30-7 20 Study on 3: Perspective: What's the English for "Libretto"? 6 30-7 0 VHF Open University: 6 35 Mathematics 35. 7 0 Affluence and Inequality: part 3. 7 30 BBC Symphony Orchestra in Vienna: part 1: Haydn. 8 0 Tudor Historians: talk. 8 20 Concert, part 2: Mahler. 9 55 *Ideas in Science Fiction.* 10 25 Luigi Nono: La victorie de Guernica.* 10 35 Bach: Piano recital. 11 30 News. 11 35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News at 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 2 0 p.m., 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. News. 5 32 Breakfast Special (8 27 Racing). 8 55 Pause for Thought. 9 2 Pete Murray's Open House (10 15 Showpiece No 10). 11 2 Story: "The Trouble with a Tree." 11 15 Waggoners' Walk NW. 11 30 Tony Brandon (1 15 Showpiece No 10). 2 2 p.m. Woman's Hour. 3 2 Terry Wogan. 4 15 Waggoners Walk NW. 4 31 Sports Desk. 4 34 Sam Costa. (5 15 Showpiece No 10). 6 2 Album Time. 6 50 Sports Desk. 7 3 After Seven: Entertainment *in words and music.* 8 2 Does the Team Think? 8 30 Howard Keel with highlights from film musicals. 9 0 Alan Dell's Big Band Sound. 10 2 Late Night Extra. 12 midnight News. 12 a.m. Night Ride. 2 0 News. 2 2 Close.

RADIO 1 24...

News at 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 ... then every hour on the hour until 2 30 p.m., 3 0, 4 0, 4 30, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 a.m.

5 30 a.m. As Radio 2. Tony Blackburn. 9 0 Jimmy Young. 11 0 Dave Lee Travis. 1 p.m. Johnnie Walker. Terry Wogan. 5 0 What's My Line. 6 10-10 0 As Radio 2. Sounds of the 70s. 11 2 Andy Peebles to the Ground. 12 midnight 2 2 a.m. As Radio 2.

Midlands, East Anglia, North (Radio 4 except). — 6 56 a.m. Regional News, Weather. 7 50 — 7 56 Regional News, Weather. 8 25-8 40 Regional Extra. 12 55-1 0 p.m. News, Weather. 5 50-5 56 Regional News, Weather.

East Anglia (VHF).—6 56 a.m. News and Weather. 7 50-7 56 News and Weather. 8 10-8 40 This is East Anglia. 12 55-1 0 p.m. News and Weather. 5 50-5 56 News and Weather.

North, North-west, North (as Radio 4 except).—6 56 a.m. Northern News. 7 50-7 56 Northern News. 12 55-1 0 p.m. Northern News. 5 50-5 56 Northern News.

Wales (as Radio 4 except).—5 50 a.m. Weather and review. 6 55-7 0 News of Wales and Preview. 7 25-7 45 Bore Da! 7 50 Weather and Preview. 7 55-8 0 Today's Papers. 8 10 Good Morning Wales! 8 40-8 45 Today's Papers. 9 30-9 55 I Yogelen Cymru. 10 15-10 20 Gwasanaeth Boreol. 11 0-11 25 Yagolion Cymru. 12 25 p.m. Penigamp. 12 55 Newyddion. 12 58-1 0 News of Wales. 5 Cymru Heno. 5 40-6 0 Dateline. 11 36 Close.

South-west, South, West (as Radio 4 except).—6 56 a.m. Regional News, Weather. Preview. 7 50-8 0 Regional Weather, Preview, News. 8 12-8 40 Today in South and West. 12-55-1 0 p.m. Regional Weather, Preview, News. 5 50-5 56 Regional, Weather. Preview, News.

South-west (VHF).—12 noon 12 25 p.m. Midday Parade.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

The second of three articles from Ankara, DAVID HIRST writes on the background to Turkey's economic upsurge and the social and political unrest it has brought

Ataturk's heirs sit on uneasy inheritance

"GECEKONDU"—it is a new Turkish word. You have about the heart of the rather grey capital, al and geometric, which planted in the heart of and scarcely notice cekondu. But 65 per cent city is crowded into When you do see them look almost picturesque, ng precariously up the encircling hills, but on a look they are less attrac- for they are the Turkish of shanty town.

"cekondu" means the ters by night," a tolera- gality. If the police catch a peasant in from the y, in the act of putting mean, though quite solid, home, they are supposed him. But if they do not mostly it would seem they deliberately do not — cannot later eject him.

long there is a whole nity, a community of ial voters. The govern- has usually meant an Demirel's conserva- stice Party, puts in some services, electricity but wers, and some party stal- erhaps makes a contribu- the construction of the nosque.

e sprouting office blocks ell-appointed suburbs of Ankara are one of the ls of modern Turkey, the ndu, adjacent but wholly te, are another. Ankara's tion, through immigra- nd natural increase, has d in 10 years. First it was ul that drew migrant nts in search of work. Ankara and most of the cial capitals. In 1950 only towns had more than 0 inhabitants; now there 0. The migration also es some 400,000 more adventurous Turks who leave the country altogether for the jobs West Germany has to offer.

It was not in the main the Republican People's Party — the party of Ataturk with Ismet Inonu, his 88-year-old companion, still at its head — that presided over this economic upsurge: it was the Democratic Party of Adnan Menderes, executed after the army intervention of 1960, and the Justice Party, its heir. Suleiman Demirel, who, as leader of the party, was Prime Minister from 1965 to March of this year, looks exactly the believer in free enterprise that he reckons to be. He is the scholarship boy, the self-made man, the corpulent tycoon, who barely conceals his peasant origins and the teasing arrogance with which, his critics say, he rules his party.

Rich, richer

He could have been a nineteenth century wool magnate. In fact it could perhaps be said that his rule smacked of that kind of early aggressive capitalism. Although it raised the general standard of living, it raised it faster for the rich than the poor. When he came to power 20 per cent of the population disposed of 57 per cent of the national product, and the gap has widened since.

His rule was not morally flawless, his own example not the best. He has been fiercely criticised by a brave but apparently largely unheeded few within his own party for putting peasant family solidarity before political ethics. He defended his brothers who, profiting from his eminence, secured a loan of 19 million lire to build, among other things, a private school. It was not a case of straight corruption, but in a poor country where others find it hard enough to obtain 50,000 lire in credit it was a symbolic act which did himself, his party, but mainly perhaps his country a good deal of harm.

If the gecekondu represent a new urban affliction they are evidently still preferable for those who inhabit them to the old rural afflictions from which they escaped.

The problems of Turkish agriculture are diverse. Some peasants have no land, others work plots that are too small and economically irrational. In the west there are big, mechanised estates, but it is the landowners, middlemen, and exporters, not the workers, who take most of the profits. The east is the major problem. There great semi-feudal landowners control the lives of a backward peasantry. Landlessness, 17 per cent for the country as a whole, rises to between 50 and 86 per cent in South-east Anatolia; in Turkey as a whole there are 5.1 tractors per 1,000 farmers, in the east only 1.4. The fact that the easterners are mainly Kurds grafts an ethnic on to a social problem.

It took the student-led violence to make it clear that the social and political cost of Mr Demirel's capitalism, for all its dynamism, was proving higher than the country could stand. All the more so as in the past two years it has been running into serious difficulties, showing up the cumulative defects of rapid but disorderly growth. Industrial output fell by nearly two thirds in 1970. The Turkish lira was devalued by 66 per cent and the cost of living has since risen by more than 30 per cent. Some basic foodstuffs have doubled in price and complete or partial unemployment, generally estimated at well over a million, is on the increase.

It was out of a twofold frustration, an intellectual awareness of the ills of Turkish society and their particular impact on themselves, that the students' revolutionary movement grew. Often the students are themselves big-city immigrants of a kind and many of the urban guerrillas are, by the standards of their own provincial town, lower middle class in origin. The shock of uprooting from their own environment, with its family and clan disciplines, the wealth of the big city in which they are unable to share, the frequent failure, owing to the immense pressure for places, to do the studies of their choosing, the large classes and sometimes indifferent teachers, the prospect of perhaps finding no worthwhile job at the end of it — all this drove a few to find a new kind of romantic, exalted kinship in revolutionary violence.

Army's role

It was time for the army to act, to remember the Ataturk tradition — indeed a very much older tradition. The Turkish Army was the "first window on the West," says the Defence Minister, Mr Ferit Melen, by which he means that since the beginning, nearly two centuries ago, of serious attempts at modernisation and reform it was the army which acted as transmitter and catalyst.

So when on March 12 it intervened and threw out Demirel's Government, it insisted that, along with the restoration of law and order, the new Government *should undertake reforms* necessary to bring Turkey up to "the level of contemporary civilisation which Ataturk set us as our goal." In doing so the army reckoned it was acting in the spirit of the 1961 Constitution — a Constitution which specifically provided for the reform process and which the army, after an earlier intervention, had itself framed.

Traditionally Ataturk's Republican People's Party is the party of reform, and Professor Erim resigned from the RPP to form the "reform Government." This is not to say that Demirel's Justice Party is wholly against reform. In favouring industrial expansion it has antagonised much of the pre-capitalist rentier class, with land and property speculation, which used to support it.

But how far it will go in backing Erim on what is now the great issue of the day, land reform, remains to be seen. Not that it is yet clear how far Erim *himself proposes to go.* Demirel may be losing ground but he and his party still command the loyalty of most of the peasants — and most of the gecekondu too.

up of the efficient, mechanised western estates. Big business is involved in the marketing and even some liberal economists have doubts about the wisdom of such a step.

Under threat of army intervention which would send all the politicians packing, Erim has managed to secure Demirel's participation in his above-parties coalition, but it is important for the future of parliamentary democracy that Demirel should not use his parliamentary majority to sabotage or emasculate the proposed reforms.

If this happened the army would get restive. Erim is faced with the ironic dilemma of Turkish reformers. The masses, who have most to gain from real structural changes, do not trust the reformers. Demirel may be losing ground but he and his party still command the loyalty of most of the peasants — and most of the gecekondu too.



The Queen and President Cevdet Sunay pass beneath the statue of Kemal Ataturk in the centre of Ankara yesterday

Huge crowds welcome the Queen

Aukara, October 18

Cheering crowds greeted the Queen as she rode through Ankara in an open car today at the beginning of her week-long state visit to Turkey. The Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne were at the airport with President Sunay to greet her as her BEA aircraft touched down. The royal visitors then drove the nine miles into Ankara in a four-mile long procession of cars.

Four military police jeeps formed an escort and troops occupied positions on hilltops overlooking the route.

On the outskirts of the city the Queen transferred to the open limousine and the police jeeps withdrew as the cars continued their drive through the packed streets at walking pace.

Crowds hung from buses and office windows and jammed the pavements as the Queen drove to the grounds of the presidential palace overlooking the capital. Shortly afterwards she called formally on President Sunay before beginning a round of receptions lasting until late *in the evening.*

The Queen's busy schedule includes a tour of Izmir, the neighbouring resort of Kusadasi, and the ruins of Ephesus, a visit to Gallipoli and the cemeteries of British and Anzac soldiers who fought in the First World War, and finally a two-day stay in Istanbul.

In Ankara she is staying in a villa at the presidential palace, but in Izmir and Istanbul she will spend the nights on the royal yacht Britannia.

The Queen is the first British sovereign to pay an official visit to Turkey, although Anglo-Turkish relations date back to the sixteenth century. King Edward VIII came to Istanbul in 1936 during a Mediterranean cruise and was welcomed by Kemal Ataturk, but this was considered a semi-official visit.

Two Turkish Heads of State have paid official visits to Britain. The first was the Ottoman Sultan Abdel Aziz in 1876, and the second was President Sunay in 1967.

The Queen's visit is regarded here as a milestone in Anglo-Turkish relations. In addition to the fact that both are members of the same alliances — NATO and CENTO — Britain and Turkey have developed their ties bilaterally in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

Britain also occupies a key position in Turkey's foreign trade: last year Turkey imported British goods worth £35.9 millions.

Cultural relations have developed considerably and in addition to the two British high schools here the British Council is actively propagating the English language and culture.

The royal visit has brought a period of "truce" among the *feuding political factions here.* Mr Erim, the Prime Minister, said last week that the crisis has been "frozen and put in the refrigerator." Observers here feel that the Queen's arrival will cool the temper of the politicians and give them time to consider a compromise over their wide differences. One Turkish official said jokingly: "The Queen has certainly saved Turkey from a political crisis."

Whitlam pledge to end conscription

From TOM SHARRATT: Brisbane, October 18

Whitlam, the Federal sition leader, today ated the *Australian* r Party's commitment to onscription and said that Labour came to power it not reduce defence ding. He was speaking here e second of a series of conferences he is holding ghout the country in uration for the next elec- to be held within 15 hs.

ALP regarded it as a to form an all-volunteer he said. This could partly achieved by improving itment techniques and ing entry standards. Above the party intended to e that service conditions should equal those in civilian life and would introduce extensive benefits for servicement.

Mr Whitlam said: "These objectives will not be achieved without substantial spending on defence. The Labour Party accepts this responsibility. Its target for defence will not fall below the level of 3.2 to 3.5 per cent of the gross national product, set by the Liberal-Country Party Governments in recent years."

In presenting the federal budget in August, the Treasurer, Mr Snedden, allocated $A1,252,383,000 for defence in 1971-2, a rise of $A117 millions or 2.3 per cent over the previous year.

The deputy Opposition leader and Labour defence spokesman, Mr Lance Barnard, with Mr Whitlam on the platform, said that Labour would not allow the forces to drop below 36,000 to 40,000.

Mr Whitlam said that Labour would provide strong and balanced forces capable of rapid deployment from Australia. Reorganisation of the *forces would be accompanied* by reorganisation of the defence administration. "Individual service departments and the Department of Supply will be welded into a Department of National Defence on the lines of the United Kingdom."

A Labour Government would also support the United Nations' initiative on Ceylon and India, and discourage the great Powers from making the Indian Ocean an area for a naval arms race.

Mr Whitlam added that in a Labour Government he would be Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, and Mr Barnard would have defence.

Asked if one of his first actions as Foreign Minister would be to recognise China, he replied: "Yes." But *if the* McMahon Government did it before the election the Labour Party would be the first to applaud.

sheep farmers suffer

From our Correspondent: Wellington, October 18

e Prime Minister, Sir h Holyoake, announced in ington today that he is to the British Government to ve the levy on New and lamb. After a three- debate on the crisis facing sheep industry he said the net decided to instruct the Commissioner in London open the whole question of ish lamb levies.

moval of the levy is only measure under considera- to improve the return on to the New Zealand er already smarting from y increases in shipping hts and in processing ges. Some farmers have their sheep revenue cut by in the past year and they the prospect of having to e farming unless the ernment measures debated y are effective.

r Keith said that the pbecies of the British ernment had not been fulfilled. "They predicted the lamb price in Britain would rise more than enough to cover the new levy. Our fears expressed at that time have proved to be justified. The price is slightly lower than at this time last year and it is predicted to continue at a lower level.

"The levy spread over 22 million carcasses of lamb sold to Britain is a substantial loss of income." The *Prime Minister* revealed that the Cabinet studied a draft bill which will give the Meat Board power to market lamb in Britain and other markets abroad.

Behind the immediate problems of lamb New Zealand exporters are beginning to question whether the new British generation is turning away from the Sunday roast habit on which the lamb trade had been based. The long-term answer *might* be presenting lamb differently and penetrating the European market.

General forged arms documents

Major-General Hartono Wirjodiprodjo of the Indonesian Army was imprisoned for two years yesterday on charges of forging military documents for the purchase of arms abroad. The weapons were confiscated two years ago as they were being smuggled to the former Nigerian breakaway State of Biafra. The general, who has been in detention for 19 months, is to appeal.

Nazi torture' in Paraguay

lazi torture techniques, even nements of Nazi torture niques, are being used on itical prisoners in Paraguay, ording to a two-man investi- ion team recently returned m there.

daître Paul Bouaziz, an rocate in the French Appeal urt and a representative of International Association of mocratic Lawyers, and Abbé chel Schooyans, professor at Catholic University of Sao ulo and a representative of International Secretariat of rists, spent nine days in raguay last May, and pre- ted their findings in London sterday.

Amnesty International also nounced yesterday that a raguayan, Mr Julio Rojas, o was arrested in January, 58, would be one of its isoners of Conscience and the bject of demonstrations next onth. Amnesty will also be aking representations on half of Rojas to the singing oup "Trio Los Paraguayos," ho are accredited Paraguay ambassadors, and will be giving a concert in London on October 28.

M Schooyans said the Roman Catholic Church was about the only body able to oppose *President Stroessner's regime in* Paraguay.

M Bouaziz cited the case of Gonzales Santander, who had been arrested in July, 1961. He had spent 10 years in a police station, and had never been charged. His plea of habeas corpus had been rejected because the police said his arrest accorded with the wishes of the President under the state of emergency declared in 1947. The state of emergency has been extended every three *months* by the President's decree.

Political prisoners, M Bouaziz said, were being arbitrarily detained without being charged in police stations which had no proper facilities. Prisoners might be visited for three *minutes* a week if the head of their prison agreed.

Santander's mother was allowed to see him after he had been detained for 10 years. His health was very bad, and both his legs were paralysed. Ten days after M Bouaziz and M Schooyans left Paraguay Santander was released.

All the same, M Bouaziz said, there were still more than 100 political prisoners in Paraguay, some of whom had been detained for more than 14 years.

Several prisoners were held for short periods, released, then detained again. They met one man who had been in prison 92 times.

The report by M Schooyans and M Bouaziz says the most familiar form of torture used *was called "the bath."* Prisoners are half drowned in a bath full of filthy water, excrement, urine, and vomit, until they are forced to swallow the liquid.

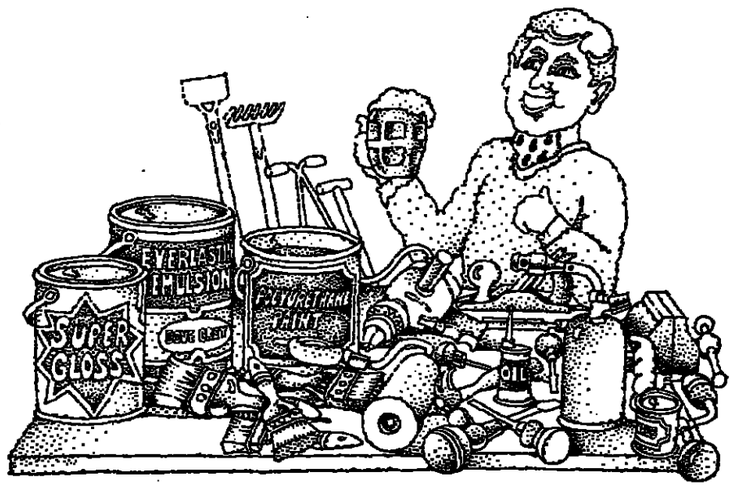
Accounts of tortures showed that Nazi techniques had been continued, and in some cases improved upon, M Bouaziz said.

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Let Handyman Which? put you wise

Britain and Spain agree on Gibraltar

From our Correspondent : Madrid, October 18

Britain and Spain have already reached a basis for agreement on the future of Gibraltar, according to a statement issued by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Señor Gregorio Lopez Bravo, today. Señor Lopez Bravo, who had private discussions with Sir Alec Douglas-Home in New York recently, said : "There is full agreement that the Gibraltarians can freely choose their nationality, but at the same time the question of sovereignty over the rock, which we cannot renounce, is a matter that can only be discussed between the Governments of Spain and Great Britain, and not by the Gibraltarians."

Señor Lopez Bravo made this statement during a résumé of Spain's foreign policy which he issued in an interview with the editor of the national newspaper "Hoja de Lunes."

In spite of a possible ambiguity in his statement, the Spanish Foreign Minister, seems convinced that the impasse over Gibraltar could be resolved when Sir Alec comes to Madrid for renewed negotiations on the question. This was the first time he has officially acknowledged the right of the Gibraltarians to choose their national status, and for the first time — unless there has been some misunderstanding — the British Government has agreed that the crucial issue of the sovereignty of the Rock must be decided between the Governments of the two nations.

Britain will undoubtedly take the wishes of the inhabitants of Gibraltar into consideration. Yet the present local government under the Chief Minister, Major Bob Peliza, still apparently demands "integration" with the United Kingdom — a policy unacceptable and frankly impractical for any administration in Westminster.

In his interview, Señor Lopez Bravo said : "Spain has tried by every means within its power to create a climate that would be propitious for direct contact with the United Kingdom and we hope that the British Government will see the need to begin negotiations to work out a definitive formula for the solution of this problem, which is prejudicial to all concerned.

"Such a formula should be based on justice, respect for the inalienable rights of Spain, the demands of our age, and the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

He added : "It is not reasonable to have a legal quarrel over the Rock when problems as weighty as the future of Europe are at stake."

Previous British assertions that negotiations could not resume until the Spanish blockade of the Rock was lifted have apparently been conveniently forgotten.



First Deputy Premier Patakos, Vice-President Agnew, and Premier Papadopoulos in the Prime Minister's office for the final conference of the Agnew visit

Agnew fails to budge cynics

From DAVID TONGE

Athens, October 18

The official part of Vice-President Agnew's visit to Greece ended today, leaving observers perplexed as to why it had taken place at all. As a public relations exercise it was a failure.

Compared with the huge crowds who turned out to greet Vice-President Johnson when he visited Greece in 1962, Spiro Agnew, the native son, received a thin welcome, although schoolchildren and civil servants had been ordered to greet him.

The visit has not changed the mood of public cynicism, but it has led to a storm of protest on both sides of the Atlantic. This continued today with 180 political prisoners adding their complaints to those of the politicians in Greece and the United States who have deplored the support for the regime implied by the visit.

Its main political effect will probably be to delay an early return to political normality in Greece. American and Greek positions on this are already well known and the visit did not add anything to them apart from making it less necessary for the regime to have to compromise.

America feels "disappointment" at the suppression of liberties here and originally threatened to use an arms ban to correct this. The ban was never applied and in September, 1970, it had to be lifted : diplomats claim that this was the price Greece insisted on for authorising the US to use her airfields as she had requested during the Jordanian crisis.

Leaks during Agnew's visit suggest that he did noot try to put much additional pressure on the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Papadopoulos, which was to be expected. The two men's philosophies are too similar. Agnew, apart from favouring renewed arms shipments to the colonels, has also said that those who criticised the colonels were the same people as those who criticised him.

Wher constitutional developments in Greece are concerned, the lack of pressure is probably less imprtant than the fact that the visit was held in the first place. It did not make up for the damage to the regime at a popular level caused by publication in Greece of the US Congress debates on arms aid.

But, in the strongly pro-American armed forces, it made a considerable difference. The upper ranks had been deeply disturbed at the defence implications of the arms ban.

Although most of them continued to support Mr Papadopoulos over the line to be followed a very few seem to have been tempted to suggest accommodating some minor US demands. Mr Agnew's visit has almost certainly stopped any such tendency. It was probably never strong concerning the two main issues, elections and the return of the King.

On both these, a formal agreement seems to exist that Papafopoulos can make no move without the approval of his officers. On other matters he is freer, but he is not thought to intend to make any major changes.

The year 1972 has been officially described as one of administrative, not political reform. The regime, approaching definitions in its usual cavalier way, already considers Greece the most democratic country in the area and the most normal. The main possibility is that there will be some minor junketing with the provisions of martial law.

Arabs take firs steps towards a new Palestin

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

Arab leaders from the Israeli-occupied West and Gaza Strip took the first tentative step yest towards the possible creation of a Palestinian St part of an agreement with Israel. The mayor of the Bank city of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammed Ali-al-Ja went to Gaza with 20 Arab notables to congratulate Rashad al-Shawa on his recent appointment as mayor. According to reports from Gaza, the two men discussed calling a Palestinian congress for planning either a separate State or a federation with Israel under a settlement. However, neither would disclose when or where the congress might take place or whether the Israeli authorities would be amenable.

This meeting, with its admitted political content, can only have taken place with the approval of the Israeli authorities. That the Palestinians should be discussing a form of Palestine which is a shadow of the one the guerrillas aspired to, and which would have to be a client State to Israel because of its economic weakness, reflects the Palestinians' current feeling of hopelessness and political apathy.

The occupied West Bankers and the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip feel isolated. The latter do not have happy memories of Egyptian control before the 1967 war. The former have little wish to return to Hashemite control after King Hussein's violent military drive against the Palestinian guerrillas. Predictably, they have no love for Israeli occupation, although material standards have risen.

This is the background to a move which implies a Palestinian wish for a possible settlement to get something on any terms, and through their own voice, rather than nothing at all.

The idea of a Palestinian Statelet, and political murmurings about a Palestinian congress, have been evident for some months. On August 18, 24 West Bank mayors came together as a group for the first time to discuss economic problems.

But they also selfconsciously denied that there had been any talk of a West Bank parliament, because the Israeli authorities have banned political discussions. Nevertheless, the impression remains that there is a search in the occupied territories for some sort of representative voice.

Any Arab taking part in such an arrangement would be heavily criticised as "Israeli puppets." King Hussein, when his hold over the East Bank was weaker, used to talk of permitting the West Bank to choose its own political future. But at the beginning of September, with his hold consolidated, he announced the formation of a political National Union to ensure "the unity of the people on both banks of the Jordan."

The Palestinians outside the occupied territories would reject any arrangement as surrender to Israel designs. The two mayors have backgrounds which appear suspicious to Palestinian nationalists. Rashad al-Shawa's brother, Rushdi, was appointed mayor of Gaza by the Israelis when they occupied the area in 1956, and Rashad is known to be hostile to Egypt. The councillors whom he appointed after becoming mayor are not reckoned to be at the forefront of Palestinian nationalists.

As for al-Ja'abari, he has been fighting a tough battle, with some success, to safeguard Arab interests in Hebron, but he comes from a generation which is not entirely trusted by the Palestinians — especially when he is photographed too often visiting General Dayan.

The Israeli Minister in charge of the administration of the occupied areas, Mr Shimon Peres, has said recently that he favoured the idea of a federation. Under this arrangement, every member State would have the right to pursue its own religion and relations with its friends. Every one would have its own Government and Parliament to deal with local problems. The Federal Government would handle defence, foreign affairs, and currency.

Fischer winning chances

By LEONARD BARD

Bobby Fischer had w chances when the sixth of his world chess champi final eliminator was adj in Buenos Aires after 41 and five hours' play. M was level with Fischer's rook, bishop, and five against Petrosian's king knight, and five pawns, the unfinished position was about to win a pawn

The game was a const styles. Petrosian belie waiting tactics, hoping t opponent will overreach Fischer follows the c plan of controlling the of the board with pawn pieces. Petrosian's pla him the decisive game quarter-final match Victor Korchnoi, but Fi more active play kep initiative in the Ame hands throughout the fi sion of Tuesday night's game.

Fischer, in spite o notorious concern for playing conditions, is absorbed in the match exclusion of all else. Fol a light failure in the first game (which Fischer wo stink bombs were tossed i auditorium after the ninth of the sixth game, but didn't even notice.

White: Petrosian. Black: Nimzovitch Attack

1. N-KB3	P-QB4	28. P-QR	
2. P-QN3	P-Q4	29. Q-Q1	
3. B-N2	P-B3	30. P-QB	
4. P-B4	QPxP	31. PxP	
5. P-Q3	P-K4	32. PxP	
6. P-K3	N-KB3	33. N-N	
7. B-K2	N (2)-B3	34. Q-K3	
8. QN-Q2	B-K2	35. Q-N	
9. Q-Q	Q-Q	36. Q-R3	
10. P-K4	P-QR3	37. Q-Q	
11. N-N1	P-QN4	38. R-B7	
12. B-N4	BxB	39. P-N4	
13. QxB	Q-B1	40. R-R3	
14. Q-K2	N-Q2	41. N-N1	
15. N-B2	R-N1	Game ad	
16. KR-B1	Q-K1		
17. B-R3	B-Q3		
18. N-K1	P-KN3		
19. P-KB	P-B		
20. B-N2	N-N3		
21. N(1)-B3	R-R1		

Governme outposts battered

Saigon, Octob

About 40 South Viet soldiers were reported ki wounded today in one series of Communist close to the Cambodian

Vietcong guerrillas ad under a mortar barrage dawn and simulta assaulted three Gover outposts about 40 miles east of here, military said. At least 15 Vietcong killed in the fighting.

In another severe ski South Vietnamese paratr reported killing 28 North namese troops on the flank of Highway 22, a supply route for other G ment outposts straddling west approaches to Saigon

Seven paratroopers killed and 20 wounded battle, three miles north fire base Pace, a frequent of Communist shellings past three weeks.

In air action a United F-105 Thunderchief attac North Vietnamese radar yesterday about 50 miles of the demilitarised zone the results of the strike not known.

The US Command annot today that the American strength was reduced another 4,000 men last

Mrs Gandhi tells Tito of border tension

From INDER MALHOTRA : Bombay, October 18

Mrs Gandhi was said today to have explained to Marshal Tito, on a visit to New Delhi, the implications of the Pakistani build-up of forces on the Indo-Pakistani border and the increasing tension there.

She told the Yugoslav President that Indian forces had had to take counter - measures to meet the "menacing" Pakistani moves but in no case had they taken offensive action. They had adopted a defensive position.

At a banquet last night, Tito appealed to the international community to help India solve the problem of the nine million refugees : otherwise the situation might drift to disaster. Talks between the two leaders will continue until Wednesday.

Border tension continued today in spite of an overnight warning by India's Defence Minister, Mr Ram, that if war broke out any Pakistani territory that was occupied would not be vacated by India.

This was India's way of warning Islamabad that it should not rely on a second Tashkent in the event of a renewed military conflict. Although Mr Ram made his statement at a political rally in a remote Punjabi town it is known that he had the Prime Minister's clearance for saying what he did.

● President Yahya Khan said in an interview with "Le Monde" in Paris today that Pakistan did not seek war with India but would retaliate if attacked by Indian forces.

He was quoted as saying to the newspaper's special correspondent in Karachi, Gerard Viratelle : "India is threatening Pakistan. I spoke on this question just recently in Persepolis with President Podgorny.

"He affirmed to me that the Soviet Union sought peace in the sub-continent, that the treaty which she signed with India in August was not directed against us, and that his country would not encourage an Indian aggression.

"I said to him, for my part : 'How do you think we can attack a country five times as big, and, one could add, five times more powerful from a military point of view, than our own.'"

Asked if he might not be obliged to retaliate if the alleged infiltration from India of Bengali guerrillas continued, President Yahya replied :

"I would not do so because I do not want a war with India. We are showing the greatest patience. A war could only add to the sufferings of the peoples of the two countries and would not solve the problems of the refugees." — Reuter.

Leader comment, page 10

India believes Yahya in 'brinkmanship'

The mounting tension with Pakistan has taken informed Indian observers by surprise. The Indian policy over Bangla Desh — especially the return of nine million refugees by all means short of war — has been known for some time, so the Pakistani claim that her recent belligerent attitude has been caused by Indian military movements does not hold water, writes Inder Malhotra.

On her own, Pakistan cannot logically be anxious to resort to arms because Chinese intervention in an Indo-Pakistani conflict can no longer be taken for granted, and India has a defence treaty with the Soviet Union.

Unless the hawks in the Pakistani Army are pushing President Yahya Khan on a suicidal course — and Indians think some generals in Islamabad are spoiling for a fight as the only way out of their difficulties with Bangla Desh and with Mr Bhutto — the President's brinkmanship may have limited diplomatic objectives.

As all manoeuvres, in the United Nations and elsewhere, to inject an international presence into West Bengal have failed, Pakistanis may feel that the bringing of both nations to the verge of war could lead to international intervention, thus halting the unacknowledged Indian help to the guerrillas in Bangla Desh. Pakistani generals are obviously at the end of their tether over the guerrillas.

President Yahya's long talk in Iran last week with President Podgorny of the Soviet Union is significant. The Pakistanis seem to have come round to the view that the Russians alone have enough leverage to soften the Indian position on Bangla Desh and the refugees, and give Pakistan a breathing space.

The Pakistanis have every reason to be annoyed with the Soviet Union for siding with India, for signing a treaty of friendship with her, and for condemning repression in Bangla Desh. But, as President Yahya's latest broadcast indicated, Pakistanis have noticed an important divergence between the Indian and Soviet stands. This has been painfully obvious to Indians, too, in spite of the initial euphoria over Soviet support.

The Soviet commitment to peace in the subcontinent, and the prevention of war there, borders on obsession. Moscow rules out war, even if the refugees are unable to go home. This hardly suits India. She must get rid of the refugees and have a friendly Bangla Desh as a neighbour instead of a colony of Pakistani generals — as she now sees East Bengal.

India says no political solution in Bangla Desh is acceptable unless it is acceptable to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the elected representatives of Bangla Desh. But Islamabad has disqualified Sheikh Mujib, and has ordered fresh elections to fill vacancies on pliable politicians.

The Soviet Union has left India and Pakistan in no doubt that they have no conditions for a political settlement. This means that anything rigged by President Yahya might be acceptable to Moscow. In these circumstances nothing would suit Pakistan more than a second Tashkent.

Pakistan might try to achieve this by brinkmanship short of war. But, as India sees it the tension that has erupted along the borders can degenerate into war because of a minor accident, or the foolishness of any local commander.

Soviet ships for Cuba?

From MICHAEL GETLER

Washington, October 18

A Soviet naval task force, including at least one and possibly two missile-firing submarines, is forming in mid-Atlantic and appears to be making for Cuba, it has been learned from informed sources.

The submarines have been identified by US reconnaissance craft as of the "Echo" class of nuclear-powered vessels, rather than the newer and much more potent "Yankee" class which is somewhat similar to American polaris submarines.

The White House has cause to be particularly sensitive about the report. Last autumn the United States delivered a stern warning to Moscow when it appeared that the Russians were building a submarine refuelling base at Cienfuegos in Cuba from where "Yankee" class craft could operate.

There was something of an accommodation last November when the Soviet Union evidently agreed to an "understanding" with the US that it would not construct a base in Cuba that could be used for offensive weapons such as those carried on the Yankee type of submarine.

Since then, sources say, the Soviet Union has abided by the understanding, but Administration officials are known to be disturbed at the precedent of prolonged visits by the Echo class vessels, which are a far less formidable proposition than the Yankee type.

● A Defence Department spokesman told reporters : "There are half a dozen or so Soviet fleet units in the Atlantic. They were there over the weekend and they are still there. They are not proceeding in any specific direction. It's kind of a mid-Atlantic mill-around."—Washington Post.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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BIRTHS

DAVIES.—I CERI (Gyat Jones) a JOHN, 2 Belvidere Road, Walsall, merch (Angharad Llur), chwaer i Catrin a Rhodri.

HILTON.—On October 15, 1971, at Withington Hospital, Manchester, to ANGELA (née Wood) and ROY, a daughter (Rebecca Mary).

POLLICK.—On Saturday, October 16, 1971, at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, to JANET (née Aiblett) and HOWARD, a son.

MARRIAGE

CLARKE — HUBAND. — On Saturday, October 16, 1971, at Worsley Parish Church, by the Rev. E. W. Pugh, A.K.C., assisted by the Rev. T. Billington, B.A., Vicar, JENNIFER ANN HUBAND to ALAN SIDNEY CLARKE.

DEATHS

BAYNHAM.—On October 16, 1971, at Hales Farm, Hoskin Lane, Ormskirk, the dearly loved husband of Jessie Baynham, and dearly loved father of Frank and John. Retired Detective Sergeant of Lancashire Constabulary CID. Service and committal at Southport Crematorium on Thursday, October 21, at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr Pennington, Eccles Co-operative Society, Tel. 061-789 5085.

BECKWITH.—On October 15, 1971, in a nursing home, LUCY (née Bates) of 81 Parsonage Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport, dearly loved wife of the late W. B. BECKWITH. Service at the Baptist Church, Greek Street, Stockport, on Thursday, at 2.30 p.m., followed by interment at the Borough Cemetery. Inquiries to George Meredith, Stockport. Tel.: 061-480 2065.

CHADWICK.—On October 17, 1971, at 20 Meadway, Bramhall, Cheshire, Harold CHADWICK, in his 81st year, dear beloved husband of Dorothy, dear father of Donald, Margaret, Barbara and Hilda, and a loving grandpa. Service at Stockport Crematorium, on Friday, October 22, at 2.30 p.m. All flowers and inquiries to Barretts of Stockport, 20 Buxton Road, Stockport. Telephone 061-480 3736 and 061-483 3935.

CURRIE.—On October 16, 1971, suddenly at the P.R.H., Manchester Royal Infirmary, MARGARET DOWNIE CURRIE, aged 54 years, of 3, Oakleigh, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey, formerly of Moston, Manchester, the dearly loved sister of Annie C. Oakley and sister-in-law of Frank, of 46 Ellaray Road, Alkrington, Middleton, dear auntie of Ebrild, Geoffrey and baby Andrew. Service and committal Blackley Crematorium, Blackley, Manchester 9, on Wednesday, 1 p.m. Family flowers only please. If desired donations to the British Heart Foundation, 57, Gloucester Place, London W1H. 40H. Inquiries S. Welbons and Son 061-643 2677.

PEARNLEY.—On Saturday, October 16, 1971, peacefully, FRED J., of Packsaddle House, Prestbury, Cheshire, the dearly loved husband of Simone and father of Sheila, Tom, Pauline, Josephine, and George. Cremation strictly private. No flowers. Donations could be sent to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Field, London, W.C.2.

POGICH.—On October 17, 1971, of 19 Richmond Avenue, Handforth, Wilmslow, Cheshire, JENNIE, beloved wife of David and loved mother of Joan, and dear grandmother of David, Claire, and Garth. Service at the Stockport Crematorium, on Thursday, at 11 a.m. No flowers please. Inquiries to George Meredith, Stockport. Tel. 061-480 2065.

GOLOMBECK.—On Monday, October 18, 1971, MAX, aged 75 years, adored husband of PEARL, devoted father of Davie, Gerald and Ruth Secaloff. Funeral today 3.15 p.m. From Jewish Aged Homes, Cheetham Hill Road. Prayers evenings 8 p.m. Epsom Mews, Salford 7.

DEATHS (continued)

HOPE.—On October 18, 1971, in a nursing home, VICTOR EDEN HOPE, dearest brother of Marie Louise and the late Godfray and brother-in-law of Margaret, and of 10 Arnesby Avenue, Sale. Service St. Annes Church, Sale, Thursday, Octol 21, at 12.15 p.m. Cremation private, no flowers and no mourning by his special request. Inquiries A. Gresty, N.A.F.D. Tel. 061-973 1515.

HOWARTH.—On October 17, at 83 Sea View Drive, Heathank, Lancaster, ERNEST, aged 81 years, the dearly beloved husband of Edith Margery HOWARTH, formerly of Croft Street, Bacup, dear father of Alan and Phyllis, and dear grandpa of Janet, David, Rosemary, Katherine and Anne. Service and cremation at Lancaster and Morecambe Crematorium, on Wednesday, October 20, at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only. Inquiries: W. Barton, Heathank. Tel. 3143.

MARKUS.—On October 17, 1971, in Torquay after a short illness, VICTOR MARKUS, aged 73, formerly of Glossop, husband of Maria and father of Robert and Tom. Requiem mass at St Edward's Church, Finchley Road, Golders Green, on Thursday, October 21, at 10 a.m., followed by cremation at Golders Green Crematorium. Please no flowers.

MATHER (B.A.).—On October 18, 1971, at 57 Bare Lane, Morecambe, WILLIAM, aged 94 years (late headmaster Grecian Street Central School), dearly beloved husband of the late Margaret MATHER and dear father of Marjorie. Service at Torrisholme Cemetery Church, Morecambe, on Wednesday, October 20, at 2.40 p.m. prior to interment.

PEARSON.—On October 16, MARJORIE ALICE (née Stott, of Urmston Hall, Lancashire) of 5 Parkside Way, North Harrow. Dearly beloved wife of Frank Morley PEARSON, and loving mother of Marjorie. Funeral service at St George's Church, Headstone, on Friday, October 22, 3.45 p.m. Followed by cremation at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, at 5.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to T. A. Element & Son Ltd., Bridge Street, Pinner. 01-866 0324.

TOONE.—On October 17, 1971, at Ravelev, 76 Beacon Road, Romiley, Cheshire AUBREY A. G. TOONE, A.R.I.B.A., formerly of Shanghai, Past President Taikyen' Institution, aged 81 years, the beloved husband of the late Caroline Lindsay and dear father of Dorothy, Irene, Eileen, and the late Evelyn. Proverbs 3, verse 6: In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths. Service at Union Hall Evangelical Church, Manchester, on Saturday, October 23, at 10.45 a.m. prior to interment at Southern Cemetery, Manchester at 11.30 a.m. No flowers please. Inquiries to Ben Lloyd (Funeral Directors) Limited. Tel. 061-485 3135 and Poynton 2717.

TOWNSEND.—On October 17, 1971, at home, ERIC TOWNSEND, O.B.E., M.C., M.D., beloved husband of Betty and father of Jonathan. Funeral today Tuesday, October 19, at Camborne Parish Church, at 12.30 p.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers.

WALTON.—On Sunday, October 17, 1971, in hospital, FREDERICK WILLIAM WALTON, of Little Paddeld Farm, Padfield, nr. Glossop, Derbyshire, aged 61 years, beloved husband of Evelyn and a dear father and grandfather. Alderman of the borough of Glossop and councillor of Derbyshire county council. Service at Padfield Methodist Church, on Thursday, October 21, at 11 a.m., to be followed by interment at Glossop Cemetery. Inquiries to Mr Shaw, Glossop Carriage Co. Ltd. Glossop 2059.

In Memoriam

MOORE. — ANDREW J. (Darwen). Tender loving memories always. Mum Peter, Dennis.

DONATIONS TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN can be sent to the Treasurer, Manchester Committee, 5 Cartmel Close, Sunnybank, Bury, Lancashire.

Letter to the Editor

The dilemma of Operation Omega

Sir,—If it wasn't that 30 million people stand in danger of starving in Bangla Desh ; if it wasn't that Operation Omega has acted as none of the relief agencies have dared act, in areas without relief since March 25 ; if it wasn't that two Omega workers are now in prison for two years, having broken what they see as a quite illegitimate and inhuman barrier ; if it wasn't that 14 ordinary people have given their fulltime and much of their personal savings, to get into Bangla Desh at risk to their lives, the articles (October 14) by Martin Woollacott and Malcolm Dean ("Where charity begins and ends") could be laughed off.

While the contradictions in Omega are not "legion" they certainly exist, and we have never hesitated to mention them. In fact we spent a painstaking three hours with Mr Dean, trying to outline them. A group like Omega, drawn from a cross-section of the public, neither could, nor in our view should, express a united front.

Basically, some of us believe that the Pakistan army has no authority whatever in Bangla Desh, and that we should openly confront it wherever possible. Others are more concerned at making breakthroughs into areas, where we are likely to avoid meeting the army.

But from the moment Omega was launched, we were absolutely open about our double-barrelled aims. Witness our advertisement in the Guardian, marking the formal launching of Omega in June : "Operation Omega is not just a mission of relief ; the aid we can distribute is a drop in the ocean. But somehow we must show that the suffering of Bangla Desh is no one's 'internal problem.' It is ours—and we must go in now."

It therefore ill becomes Mr Woollacott to talk about our first mission—or any of the succeeding six—as being in part a "ruse" to bring about confrontation with the army. Or of the development of a "new policy" in September, by which Omega members in Calcutta were divided into "humanitarian" and "political" teams. Both teams asserted the need to get independent relief into Bangla Desh ; both were prepared to be apprehended.

One group knew it faced imprisonment for its pains (the decision, of course, of the Pakistan Government, not Omega). The other knew that it stood a reasonable chance of getting back to Calcutta safely, after giving out relief. Had Mr Woollacott joined one of the latter type of mission, as he nearly did on our invitation, he might not have been so muddled on these points.

Mr Dean's assertions are more serious—and downright malicious in effect. One of the brunts of his article is the "reasoned doubt" that we have carried out the number of missions we claim. Had Mr Dean read all our press releases, including one dated October 7, he would have seen a clear statement of the fact that, during early October, two of our workers took medicines, food and clothing into Bangla Desh, and were involved on a second mission of the same kind at the time the release went to the papers.

It is true that we did not have detailed information on these missions to hand when Mr Dean called—and still haven't. Not because "the letter from India has gone astray" as he claims, but because the airmail service between Calcutta and London is just as bad as communications seem to be between Mr Dean and ourselves.

The kind of detailed information we require, are exact amounts of relief distributed, distances covered by our members, numbers of villages and hamlets reached, and numbers of people fed, clothed or given medical supplies.

It is true that the figure of £14,000 income for Omega as a whole was wrong : it was printed on a background sheet for office workers, unfortunately without verification. The figure as at September 30 was £12,774. The "just under £2,000 spent on relief" is accurate, but the exact amount can only be gauged when accounts are sent to us from our treasurer in Calcutta (our last one is now in Jessore Gaol). All the accounts here are available to anyone who wants to see them.

Mr Dean was given the opportunity to look at any figures we have. I stressed to him that, if he was interested in exact amounts, he must not depend on information given by me from the top of my head. Quite simply, he wasn't interested.

Omega can be slammed for landing itself in an "aid or politics" dilemma for its lack of skilled relief workers and its expenses in flying people out to India. But to read Messrs Woollacott and Dean, it would seem we had the responsibility to end the East Bengal famine single-handed.

We believe that a simple human response to other people's suffering is not just the prerogative of the relief agencies, or the UN. It is, however, their main responsibility to mount the massive famine relief effort now essential. We are not proponents of the view that relief is a proper subject for anyone's politics—other than those "of the people"—otherwise we would be lobbying MPs or sending back reports from the security of the Grand Hotel Bar, Calcutta.

We have, however, to react to the deplorable fact that relief has become a political and military tool : and we do this, by taking relief to the needy, whatever principalities or powers may try to do to stop us.

God knows this isn't enough, but we believe that it's right.

It's very easy to set up a false idol and shoot it down. But that is neither honest nor efficient journalism. Since Omega has always been a non-violent direct action mission first, and a relief organisation second, it is not very illuminating to criticise it for failing to do a job it never set out to do. In fact, we have probably done more relief work in Bangla Desh, relative to our income, than any charity in the field since March 25.

But that fact, like so many others put to your correspondents, seemed to pale into insignificance beside their desire to find skeletons in cupboards they have built by themselves.

—Yours etc.,

Roger Moody.

Operation Omega,
3 Caledonian Road, N 1.
58 High Lane, Chorlton,
Manchester 21.

PERSONAL

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HOME NEWS

Repatriation handed over to International Social Service

The scheme for giving assistance to immigrants wishing to leave Britain is to administered by the International Social Service of Great Britain, Lord Gardiesham, Minister of State, said in the Lords yesterday.

"I trust the fact that the scheme will be administered in this way will finally put to rest any doubts about the social work approach that the Government has adopted," he said during the third reading of the Immigration Bill. Payment of money to returning immigrants, as a normal day-to-day part of its operations, would start at the beginning of the next financial year.

The intention was to assist only those who had failed to settle down here and who could not be expected to finance their departure themselves. The criteria the International Social service would use were contained in a document being released by the Home Office.

[The document says that eligibility will generally be confined to families with poor employment records or prospects and weekly incomes not more than £2 below the appropriate supplementary benefit level.

Casework

Experienced social casework judgment should be applied to each otherwise eligible case to check that the proposed departure was likely to be in the best interests of the immigrant and any family concerned.

To concentrate resources on those in most need, assistance towards the cost of travel for resettlement in Europe would be excluded.

Families whose income was marginally gigher but whose cases presented special welfare need should be expected to make an appropriate contribution towards their expenses of travel. "Those who have sufficient realisable capital to finance their own departure will not be eligible.]

A remarkably high level of success has been achieved by the United Kindgom Imigrant Avisory Service in appeals and representations on behalf of immigrants refused entry.

Independent

It was set up by the Government last year as an independent body to advise and assist Commonwealth citizens and aliens in difficulties with immigration control.

In its first annual report the Service records that it dealt with 683 appeals. Of these 169 were successful, 254 dismissed, and 260 withdrawn. Mr Ennals, director, said that of those withdrawn the vast majority were successful as they were withdrawn by agreement with the Home Office after entry had been granted.

Direct representations by the UKIAS to the Home Office numbered 393; only 65 were rejected. The organisation has 773 appeals and 86 representations pending.



omfort for a bank customer after masked gunmen ot away with about £25,000 from Lloyds Bank in igh Road, Wood Green, London, yesterday. A clerk as coshed, and taken to hospital. He was later able o go home.

In a raid on the Midland Bank in Commercial oad, Stepney, three masked men got away with 6,000. One of the raiders had a shotgun. A ustomer was coshed and taken to hospital.

Engineers' dues £1.5M in arrears

By our Labour Staff

Total arrears among the 1.3 llion members of the Amalmated Union of Engineering orkers now stand at more an £1.5 millions. This erages £1.34p a member.

According to Mr Jim Conway, e union's general secretary, e loss is costing the AUEW ore than £2,000 a week in terest alone. He told a meetg of the union at Bangor, orthern Ireland, yesterday: With costs going up the way ey are at present, we cannot ford this waste."

Dispute benefit last year cost million. This year's cost is timated to be at least £1¼ milons, since the union spent £¾ million on strike benefit during the first six months of this year.

The union expects the cost of superannuation benefit to be increased from £1 million to £1½ millions, and the cost of all benefits to increase by as much as 50-100 per cent.

While the union was able to record its highest membership figure in June this year, it had dropped by 16,000 by the beginning of October. "It is very disturbing to note that applications for membership so far this year are down by almost 100,000, or almost 50 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year," Mr Conway said.

Five-year sentence for 'brutal' father

By our Correspondent

A father who wanted his baby on to grow up disciplined and trong was told by Mr Justice awton at Bristol Assizes yesterday: "You behaved like a rute." Peter Harry Saunders 30), of Greenditch Avenue, artcliffe, Bristol, was sentenced to five years for causing rievous bodily harm to his son, Stephen, aged 10 months.

The judge was told that Stephen, who was born on Christmas Eve last year, would need corrective surgery on both arms because they were grossly deformed. Dr Evan Ross, senior registrar at Bristol children's hospital, had said they were "the worst limb injuries he had seen, and the result of repeated twisting

Saunders, who pleaded guilty to assaulting his son, also admitted assaulting his common law wife, Barbara May West, causing actual bodily harm. He was sentenced to five years for the offences against his son, and a concurrent three months for hitting Mrs West with a belt.

Mr William Huntley, prosecuting, said when the boy was two months old Saunders began ill-treating him. New bruising appeared almost daily and he carried him around by one hand, gripping him around the neck.

Soldiers spin web for spider

By our Correspondent

EIGHT MEN of the Royal Green Jackets spent yesterday explaining a three-month expedition which will take them 18,000ft. up in the Himalayas to catch a minute spider with a wet paint brush.

The spider, the Himalayan jumping spider, is vulnerable only when it basks in the sunlight on the snow line. The wet paint brush is needed to scoop it up.

The soldiers set off on Friday from their base at Winchester, Hampshire. They are due to meet up with 30 porters in Nepal and then trek 400 miles to Katmandu.

On the way they hope to find specimens of butterflies, lice, and small parasites. "When we approached the British Museum they inundated us with items they would like from the area," said Lt Simon Standford Tuck, the deputy leader. "But the real thing they wanted was the jumping spider."

Court has to cut sentences

Five youths gaoled for three years for a "serious and terrifying" affray at Southsea, were freed yesterday—because the courts' hands are tied by laws on sentencing people under 21. The Court of Appeal reduced the terms, passed at Hampshire Assizes on March 3 to six months.

Parliament directs that young people under 21 should only receive sentences of six months or less, or three years or more.

Lord Justice Stevenson said in the Appeal Court that the three-year sentence passed was too long. "The sentence which ought to and might have been imposed if the judge had been free to do so, would have been something like two years.

He felt that nobody, having heard the evidence, could suggest that six months was adequate.

The court also cut to six months the concurrent 18 months sentences passed on four of the five for assaulting a policeman.

TV firm rebuked for pub attack

By our Correspondent

Yorkshire Television was criticised in court yesterday for allowing a film crew to buy nine gallons of beer for a gang of "Hell's Angels" who then besieged a country public house and terrorised the landlord, his wife, and customers.

Leather-jacketed youths on motor bikes did not leave the grounds of the premises until the landlord climbed on to the roof with a shotgun.

Mr Jack Wright, prosecuting, told Wetherby magistrates yesterday: "Yorkshire Television does not come out of this very well. I have always thought that television authorities should report, and if necessary comment on the news, not create it."

It was said in court that the film crew had recruited a gang of about 15 youths from a Hull public house. They were taken to an airfield at Acaster Malbis, near York, to film a documentary and the youths were provided with a free nine-gallon barrel of beer.

Stephen Murphy (18), an unemployed apprentice joiner, of Stonaway Square, Hull, admitted threatening behaviour whereby a breach of the peace was likely, but denied committing wilful damage to two windows. Graham Delph (22), a labourer, of Beaconsfield Street, Hull, admitted threatening behaviour.

Murphy, who was said to have previous convictions, was found guilty of causing wilful damage to the windows and was fined £20. He was sent to a detention centre for three months for threatening behaviour. He was also ordered to pay £10 for the damage he caused and to pay £1.75 costs. He was ordered to be searched and £5 was taken towards his fine.

Delph, who was said to be married, was fined £30. He was also sentenced to three months imprisonment, suspended for two years, and was ordered to pay £1.75 costs.

The landlord, Mr Norman Taylor, said in evidence that he was so scared that he fetched his shotgun. "I got on the roof and 14 or 15 lads threw stones at me, ridiculed me, and used threatening language. One had a knife, another a chain, and another had a spanner.

Mr Taylor later went to the airfield with police. Mr Wright said: "He spoke to the television producer or interviewer who told him they were making a documentary on the way police persecuted these lads."

A spokesman for Yorkshire Television said later: "I'm surprised that Mr Wright saw fit to criticise Yorkshire Television in the way that he did in court without Yorkshire Television having a chance to speak for itself. What happened was much regretted by Yorkshire Television, but it had nothing to do with Yorkshire Television as it was during a break from filming.

Britain may get world trade centre

A WORLD trade centre to compete with the huge centres in other countries is being planned for London at St Katharine Docks.

The scheme would fit alongside Taylor Woodrow's £22 millions development, which includes a 776-room hotel, homes, school, sports centre, and marina.

The company's successful tender, which was announced just under two years ago, included about 250,000 sq. ft. for a British Export Centre in one of the famous old warehouses.

The latest plans, which have yet to be submitted for formal approval, would provide a world trade centre of one million sq. ft., partly on the site of one of the warehouses and partly on additional land. It might bridge across the road to the Royal Mint buildings, shortly to be abandoned when the Mint moves to Llantrisant, near Cardiff.

The centre, if built, would include offices for the Department of Trade, chamber of commerce, information services, and others interested in the import-export business. There would also be permanent exhibition space for merchandise.

The scheme, apart from answering London's need for a centre to compete in size and quality with others now emerging on the international scene, would also bring new jobs to the area, which is next to many acres of the London docks where a large number of homes is likely to be built soon.

However, the venture is bound to alter the emphasis of the St Katharine Dock development away from its all-round mixture in favour of commerce.

The architectural approach will also be changed. Some changes are always bound to occur because, for example, of site difficulties. In the case of St Katharine, it has proved impossibly expensive to build even by piling into the existing dock area. But a world trade centre with all the consequent traffic problems is possibly a larger change than anyone envisaged.

Taylor Woodrow is a member of the Association of World Trade Centres, the largest of which is now rising on the New York skyline, with twin towers already outtopping the Empire State Building.

Skyscrapers are out of the question for this centre, as the site is beside the squatter Tower of London. The Tower is not to be overshadowed—whatever the temptation.

Judy Hillman

Action or apathy, where do you stand on Pakistan?

**Today the human race is on trial.
So too is your personal philosophy of life.
The consideration is whether or not
concern for one's fellow man is strong enough to motivate
action in helping to save millions of lives in East Pakistan,
and the refugees who have crossed the border into India.**

Because of an accumulation of problems, not the least of which has been the terrible political conflict within East Pakistan, these people are threatened by famine on the most appalling scale. Some of the supplies necessary to keep this body of humanity alive have already been amassed. UN staff have already initiated a relief programme but time is short and the problems of distribution are immense. What is required is a political settlement, goodwill effort on a world-wide basis, and a massive injection of money. Even in the refugee areas the relief programmes of Oxfam, War on Want, other aid agencies and the Indian Government are no longer sufficient, though obviously what is being done can be extended by a donation to either of the addresses below.

Two courses of action are imperative.

1. An international relief programme of enormous dimension must be swung into operation without further delay.

2. A political solution to the internal turmoil of East Pakistan must be found and implemented immediately.

Both of these tasks are rightly the responsibility of the United Nations. Countries of our kind have the power, the resources, and the duty to ensure UN action to save these people. Please act now.

Urgent. Sign here and send to your MP

To the Member for..... House of Commons Westminster, London SW1

I add my plea that the United Nations use the power invested in it to press for an urgent political solution to the Pakistan problem, and immediately implement the relief programme desperately needed to avert further suffering.

SIGNATURE NAME.....

DATE ADDRESS.....

Inserted jointly by Oxfam, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford, and War on Want, The Grove, London W5, on behalf of human beings in need.

Government to study report on equality in the Civil Service

By KEITH HARPER

The Government is considering recommendations to make it easier for women to combine careers in the Civil Service with their domestic responsibilities.

The recommendations were published yesterday in a booklet which is the product of a committee set up last year to examine the question. Mrs Elizabeth Mary Kemp-Jones, a former chief insurance officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, was chairman.

The committee feels that the Government has been a pioneer in providing equality of opportunity for women, but suggests that much could still be done to make it easier for a woman to combine a civil service career with looking after a family. Particular attention should be paid to help women who support invalid relatives.

The report makes a number of recommendations intended to assist women and to enable the Civil Service to obtain greater benefit from women's training and experience. It proposes that there should be more flexibility in arranging hours of work and granting unpaid leaves during school holidays. Government departments are also strongly advised to use their discretion in granting special leave—paid or unpaid—for urgent domestic matters.

At least one nursery should be set up for an experimental period of four years for the children of civil servants in an area other than in London. Fees would be fixed in relation to salary, and the experiment, if it proved successful, could be continued and other nurseries set up.

The report discusses how women who left the service might be enabled to return later when their children were older. The committee also proposes that the length of maternity leave should be increased.

Mrs Kemp-Jones and her colleagues took the view that it was unnecessary for anyone to be excluded from any appointment solely on the grounds of sex. They think that the relatively few posts in the service which are still open to only one sex should be open to both.

Other recommendations are:

1. Departments should arrange for promotion boards to consist of both men and women.

2. Women who qualify for a marriage gratuity should, under the new superannuation scheme, qualify for either deferred pension benefits or a short service gratuity.

3. Where possible women should be able to take their annual leave at the same time as their husbands.

Lord Jellicoe, the Minister in charge of the Civil Service Department, said last night that the Government welcomed the report. Discussions will follow between the Government departments and the Civil Service unions.

Mr Bill Kendall, the general secretary of the Civil and Public Service Association, also welcomed the report but said many of its proposals would need detailed scrutiny. It did not deal with other groups with special problems, such as single men, widowers, and unmarried mothers.

"The Employment of Women in the Civil Service," Stationery Office, price 30p.

Ridley report 'Tory policy' —yard chief

By JOHN KERR

The Ridley Report, which recommended the appointment of a "Government butcher" to cut up Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and sell its assets cheaply, was identified yesterday by the group's former managing director, Mr Kenneth Douglas, as a direct contribution to Conservative Party policy.

Mr Douglas was giving evidence at Clydebank to the committee of inquiry commissioned by the Scottish Trades Union Congress to investigate the social consequences of the UCS collapse.

Mr Douglas, who had told the committee that he was "a largely non-political animal," said he wanted to set the record straight (about the Ridley Report) as there had been a lot of irresponsible talk and writing on the subject.

Firstly, there was the denial that such a document existed—whoever had written it had certainly not signed it. Then it had been suggested that the visit by Mr Nicholas Ridley to UCS while the Conservatives were in Opposition was the work of an individual Member of Parliament and not to be regarded as official party policy.

Mr Douglas then produced a letter dated December 4, 1969, from Mr Ridley to Mr Anthony Hepper, former chairman of UCS, arranging a meeting for January 6, 1970. In this, he said, Mr Ridley had written, "As far as I am concerned, my visit is an official one for the Opposition."

Mr Douglas commented: "That is an official view made at that time—rightly or wrongly, only events will show."

The document, from which excerpts were first published in the Guardian, has been widely circulated in photographed form on Clydeside by the UCS shop stewards. The pages of these copies are headed: "From Nicholas Ridley, MP, House of Commons, London SW 1."

Last week in London, Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, said after his talks with Mr Dan McGarvey that he was unaware of any such document.

After giving an account of the steadily improving financial state within UCS throughout late 1969 and early 1970, Mr Douglas was asked by Mr Frank Cousins, one of the committee's assessors, why it had been necessary for the company to go into liquidation in June this year. He said the commercial necessity had been thrust on them because they could not go on to trade illegally under tremendous pressure from creditors.

The change had been a tremendous swing around from the latter half of 1970. At that time their cash-flow projections indicated that by December, 1970, the company would be taking no more than two months' credit. But in October they heard "quite by accident" that the Government's financial guarantees to owners were being held up, and this retarded and eventually stopped the cash flow.

By May this year, the snowball effect had built up liabilities to about £8 millions or £9 millions, and the directors had to say "Stop." Mr Douglas, recalling that when he joined UCS in August, 1969, the company had an accumulated deficit of £22 millions, said: "In my view the previous Government had every reason in the world for taking steps to put the company into liquidation. There was very much less reason for putting it into liquidation at the time this was done."

Mr Douglas, deputy chairman of the Government-backed Govan Shipbuilders, said it would cost £30 millions to establish the proposed new company for the Govan and Linthouse yards, possibly including Scotstoun, and that the real solution for Clydebank would be to bulldoze its west yard flat and build a new unit on the site.

He emphasised that the new company did not intend to take Government loans but to raise finance on the open market with the help of Government guarantees. The principle of the new company, he said, was "complete disengagement by the Government."

He also thought that the prospects for employment in the Govan-Linthouse company were considerably better than indicated in the White Paper in July. At least 3,200 men would be required with double shift working. This could be brought up to a total of 5,500 jobs.

The inquiry continues today.

Plan to 'butcher UCS' in 1969

By Mark Arnold-Forster

A PRE-ELECTION plan drawn up by Mr Nicho

FROM the Guardian of June 15. Full details of the Ridley Report were first published exclusively in the paper then. Officials of the Department of Trade and others have since suggested variously—and not for quotation—that Mr Ridley was acting in a personal capacity and not on behalf of the Conservative Party, that the report had been prepared by "a group of backroom boys" in the Conservative Research Department and not by Mr Ridley, or that it was "not genuine."



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JOHN EZARD reports that 19 confirm art panel walk-ou

Examiners may refuse to mar

Nineteen of the 24 members of the fine art panel of the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design, which confers higher awards for art education, confirm today their resignation in a letter to the Guardian.

They say they can no longer acquiesce in the "splintering" of art departments by merging the colleges into polytechnics.

As disclosed in yesterday's Guardian, 21 panel members share this feeling and are resigning. But the names of two of them, Mr Myles Murphy, lecturer in painting at Chelsea College of Art, and Professor L. Gowing, Professor of Fine Art at Reading University, are not included as signatures since they could not be found to confirm their agreement to a paragraph which had been added.

The resignations reduce the panel to three members. One of them, the chairman, Mr Martin Froy, is known to sympathise with his departing colleagues. The panel will not be able to discharge its work of inspecting art colleges and advising the council on the approval of new courses.

An NCDAD spokesman said that the resignations would have no "immediate adverse effect" on colleges. However, many of the dissenters are external examiners and yesterday the suggestion was growing that they might refuse to mark next summer's diploma. If their boycott drew support from other examiners this could affect the careers of several hundred students.

The council pointed out that the panel was already technically "non existent" since it was due for reappointment. But one who resigned, the painter Patrick Heron, said that none of the panel had received any hint that he would not have been reappointed.

Mr Hubert Dalwood, principal lecturer in sculpture at Hornsey College of Art, said: "The art world is such a small one that I doubt whether the council could find enough responsible new members to reconstitute such a discredited body.

"We are likely now to ask for a meeting with Mrs Thatcher (Secretary for Education) and Mr Froy to ask for the introduction of a degree of autonomy within polytechnics which would recognise the special needs of art colleges. Mrs Thatcher is probably the only person worth bothering to see."

Sixteen of Britain's 40 art colleges were merged into polytechnics by Mr Anthony Crosland's 1966 legislation. This was unpopular with the two leading college policy-makers, Sir William Coldstream and Sir John Summerson, first NCDAD chairman.

While lecturers agree that some polytechnics do allow colleges a measure of administrative autonomy, it is felt that in others important decisions are being insensitively taken by unqualified administrators.

Another worry is that, if the Diploma of Art and Design is replaced by a new award conferred by the polytechnics' Council for National Awards, the colleges will be left without any academic body to safeguard their identity and status.

The demand is that they need a powerful equivalent of the central bodies which supervise medical and architectural schools.

Disquiet was focused by an article by Mr Heron in the Guardian on October 12. He said that independent art colleges had been the centre of the young ferment in styles and ideas in the l which had given Brita unique authori

"What British youth spontaneously this ye whether in dressing o making love one might s —the Americans copy sciously next year," he w. But the identities of the leges were being destroye interference from polytec directors. This was "a d ter of massive proporti

The Rev. Dr G. To secretary of the Committ Directors of the 28 design polytechnics, denied ye day that art education losing through mergers.

Dr Tolley, principal Sheffield Polytechnic, academic autonomy in technics, with their acad boards, was much highly developed than in art colleges.

Letters, page 8

Sit-in will go on

By MICHAEL PARKIN

Students who took control of the administration building at Huddersfield Polytechnic a week ago look like extending their occupation at least until next Tuesday, the date on which a meeting of the governors has been called.

They are protesting against the decision by the polytechnic not to admit any architectural students this year. They believe that there is still time to fill the gap by arranging transfers of first-year students from other schools of architecture, or by arranging transfers of second-year students for the academic year 1972-3.

The occupation of the administration building, originally carried out mainly by architectural students, was endorsed yesterday by an extraordinary general meeting of the Students' Union, attended by about 800 students. Only a few hands were raised against when the meeting accepted a policy statement prepared by the occupying students.

This statement included demands for proper facilities, staff, and equipment for the school of architecture; close cooperation in forming a common education and examination policy with the four schools of architecture that have also been given until 1974 by the Royal Institute of British Architects to raise their standards; more consultation and information from the polytechnic authorities; and no recriminations against any student or member of staff involved in peaceful action.

An amendment proposed by Mr Peter Green, a music student, called on the students to withdraw from the administration building until the governors' meeting. They could then reoccupy the building if they were not satisfied by any decision of the governors. The amendment was heavily defeated.

Three officers of the polytechnic branch of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions — Mr Donald Brown, chairman; Mr Harry Lahmers, secretary, and Miss Beth Graham, treasurer — have been acting as mediators in the dispute. In an attempt to improve the situation, they have already secured from the director and chairman of the governors a declaration that they want to see the school of architecture prospering.

But the students were not to be mollified yesterday. Mr Lahmers struck no sympathetic response when he urged them to decide what conditions should be met before they left the building; and whether a sit-in for a further week would improve the situation.

Nor was Miss Graham any more successful when she reminded the meeting that unions and management usually moved from intractible positions to find common ground.

Mr K. J. Durrands, the director of the polytechnic, now has to work with other administrative staff from the textile block. He said yesterday that his work had suffered considerable disruption, particularly because he was unable to get from his office in the administration building important papers needed for business in Huddersfield and London. The administration was doing its best to look after the rest of the students.



Ralph Nader in London yesterday

Nader makes a whistle stop plea to workers

By our own Reporter

RALPH NADER yesterday appealed to employees of major corporations to tell consumer groups when they saw defective or fraudulent products and services being made and marketed by their companies.

Mr Nader was speaking in London to 100 industrialists and representatives of consumer protection bodies. He said he was urging people to "blow the whistle" on companies engaged in the manufacture of dangerous, shoddy, and overpriced goods. "Make a list of those things you would recommend if it were not for the fear of putting your job, promotion, or salary in jeopardy: do it on a group basis if necessary."

He described in detail a number of major American industrial scandals, and said that none would have become public had it not been for privately volunteered information. He cited an anti-trust suit involving IBM contracts with the US Post, the recall of the Ford Pinto, the failure of the Lockheed C5A ("the biggest lemon ever conceived, let alone built"), and the Penn Central Railroad affair, which, he said, was an example of company looting, swashbuckling management, and complicity with banks.

It was often even more difficult in Britain than in America to prise information out of companies about their products, their pricing policies, and the amount of industrial effluent, for which they were responsible. The US did not "begin to compare with Britain in the matter of industrial security," a problem exacerbated by "a disappointing press." He accused a newspaper and the BBC of distorting or repressing his case when he first came to London three years ago.

Mr Nader covered a wide field, and inevitably referred in detail to safety in the design and construction of cars. He again made allegations about the VW Beetle, which has recently been indicted as "the most dangerous car in significant numbers on American roads" in a report produced by his Washington consumer agency. He repeated his charge that several British cars were made to a lower standard of safety for English owners than that required in America. He quoted Rolls-Royce, Jaguar, MG, Triumph, and Austin-Healey as cars that had been involved in exclusively American recall programmes at the Department of Transportation's behest.

Mr Nadar contrasted the violence on the roads and in the streets with what he called "more subtle violences"—lead in paint, toxic soaps, air pollution. Impersonal violence, in the form of mass fraud, was far more of a problem than armed robbery. Consumer education, he said, had to adapt products to people, not the other way round.

He said that although one of his colleagues, Mr William Usborne, is working in London with the Consumers' Association, there were no plans for "branching out" here. There was, however, a strong possibility that a similar organisation might appear within the next six months, given the sort of help—from young lawyers, engineers, and medical experts—that was available in America.

He said that over the last five years his organisation—staffed by 35 full-time and 200 part-time workers — had achieved all it had on approximately the same amount of money that was paid each year to the president of General Motors.

Mr Peter Goldman, head of the Consumers' Association, who shared the platform with Nader at the seminar on "The consumer revolution," which was organised by the "Observer," said that there was an intolerable lack of equilibrium between buyer and seller both in Britain and America. He wanted to see exclusion clauses completely banned, car safety laws toughened, unit pricing introduced, credit-sale interest rates made clear, and contract law amended.

Consumed with dismay, page 14; Leader comment, page 10

Police step up arson hunt

By our Correspondent

Offers of help have been received by relatives of the four members of the Kenyan Asian family who died in a house fire in Bradford last week. Offers of accommodation and money have been sent to the surviving members.

The father, Mr Ranchod Parmar, aged 42, a textile worker, is staying with relatives. His son, Amrat Lal, aged 17, who was rescued from the fire, is recovering in hospital.

Bradford police yesterday intensified their inquiries into the deaths of Mrs Maniben Parmar, aged 36, and three of her children. Paraffin is believed to have been used to start the fire and the police are treating the case as murder.

Detective Chief Superintendent Allen Hinchcliffe, the head of Bradford CID, made a new appeal to the public for information. "We are particularly anxious to know of any person who might be missing from the district since the fire," he said.

Strike halts docks

Work in London's dock virtually paralysed yest by 1,500 tally clerks stagi *first of a series of 24-hour* strikes. The strike m dozens of ships idle in the group, the West India and wall docks, and at Tilbury

The clerks—who check goes before loading and charging — are prot against 20 colleagues b made redundant and sent t dock "labour exchange."

The clerks, who are ma of the Transport and Ge Workers' Union, are dema talks on redundancy pay b any are declared su Attempts to start negoti failed at a meeting on F between the port employe the clerks' leaders.

A spokesman for the ployers' association, whic presents 14 shipping compa said: "A meeting to con negotiations will not be until the men end their on stoppages."

Car and engineering faci in the Coventry area could widespread disruption to labour troubles over a w dispute involving 8,000 room workers move towa crisis.

The workers have be series of one-day strikes to test against a decision of Coventry Engineering Em ers' Association to discon a rate-fixing agreement w has governed their earning the past 30 years.

The employers' associ now seems to be in a pos where it must carry out threat, which has been descr as a lock out by trade un in the Coventry area. But dispute could spread into s thing far wider and much serious.

The 9,000 workers at Triumph car plant in Cove have already voted to walk in sympathy today if the fi 450 toolroom workers are th out, and similar suppor action seems likely at factories in the area.

One of the biggest empl of toolroom workers in Coventry area—the Rolls-R plants at Parkside and An —*is to press the dispute a f* further by introducing a wages agreement on October This will include, among ot things, a £4-a-week pay incr for the 1,000 or so toolr workers at the factories.

Rolls-Royce has told the h room workers that their att ance at work on October 28 be interpreted as acceptanc the new wages offer.

The most serious effects the dispute so far have b felt at the Chrysler car and c ponents plants at Ryton Stoke, Coventry, where the l duction of about 15,000 vehi has been lost since the start the dispute over the rate-fix agreement.

Chrysler had a total of 6 workers idle yesterday at two plants, and another 1, workers laid off for the day their factory at Linwood, R frewshire, which *is short* components *normally supp* from the Midlands factories.

Chrysler could face furth disruption today, although t company said it was hoping resume normal production.

Crowding threat to liberty

By our own Reporter

Preservation of individual liberty depends on control of population, Mr Jack Parsons, a lecturer at Brunel University, argues in a book published yesterday.

His argument is supported by representatives of the main political parties. Mr Douglas Houghton, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, says in a foreword that "what is so surprising and so depressing is that mounting social and economic problems of this country (in common with some others) are so timidly related to population growth."

The more people there were *in the country, the more inevit*able would be the erosion of individual liberty.

"The pollution of the environment, the destruction of the countryside under the bulldozers, of new roads, housing estates, new towns, airfields, and the extraction industries and the rest, are all problems aggravated by the growth in population," Mr Houghton says.

Sir David Renton, a former Conservative Minister of State at the Home Office, in a second foreword scorns the idea that a population policy would encroach on the discretion of parents. "That is, of course, complete nonsense, for the population could be stabilised entirely by voluntary methods," he says.

Lord Beaumont, *former chair*man of the Liberal Party, in a third foreword, writes that Britain must halve its increase of population: this could be done only by starvation, the bomb, or the Pill.

"Population versus Liberty," by Jack Parsons. Pemberton's Publishing Company. £3.25.

Airline plans sky-train

By our Air Correspondent

A proposal by Laker Airways to run a "walk-on, walk-off" air shuttle service across the North Atlantic for a return fare of £65 to £75 will be considered today by the Air Transport Licensing Board. The charter airline describes its new concept as a "sky train."

It would be operated by a single Boeing 707 aircraft flying back and forth between Gatwick Airport-London and Kennedy Airport, New York.

The essence of the proposal is the elimination of overheads to provide the cheapest basic transport. Seats would not be bookable until six hours before departure, which probably means joining a queue at Gatwick in the early hours of the morning with no guarantee of obtaining a seat.

Meals and a duty-free bar would be provided, but these would be paid for separately. The airline would be able to dispense with the elaborate reservations and communications network which is normally required to support a scheduled service.

Mr Freddie Laker, the airline's chairman and managing director, believes that although his application will be opposed by BOAC and British Caledonian, the case for the sky train is "unassailable." It is aimed at the man who might otherwise be unable to see his relatives overseas.

British Caledonian, designated by the Government as the "second force" in British aviation, now plans to open a conventional scheduled service across the North Atlantic in 1973. The airline yesterday applied to the licensing board to operate two routes: London Gatwick to New York and London Gatwick to Chicago and Los Angeles. The establishment of a scheduled service on this most competitive of routes would be a major test of its status as a second force and of the argument which lies behind the Government's support for it—that two competitive British airlines would increase this country's share of the market.

Ceylon show-stopper

THE ORGANISERS of a London exhibition of cartoon material smuggled out of Russia by a Czech defector, said yesterday that they had been asked to find another site because of the "anti-Communist nature of the material."

The material, to have been exhibited at the Ceylon Tea Centre, Lower Regent Street, from October 28, forms the basis of a book "Octobriana and the Russian Underground."

The publishers, Tom Stacey, said the exhibitions officer at the centre—indirectly supported by the Ceylon Government—had told them that if the booking was honoured "we would be in difficulties with the High Commission and with the Ceylon Government which has very good relations with Russia."

The book has a foreword by A. Anatoli (Kuznetsov), the Russian author of Babi Yar, who defected to the West.

Groom was a woman

By our own Reporter

Two women who were married after making a false declaration at a register office were given absolute discharges at Manchester yesterday.

The "groom" was Rosalyn Atta (21), and the "bride" Doreen Wimbleton (22), both of Stockton Street, Moss Side, Manchester. They pleaded guilty to making a false declaration.

Mr Brian Crebbin, prosecuting, said a man waiting to be married at the office agreed to act as witness. Both he and the Deputy Registrar were "completely deceived" by Atta's pose. The magistrate, Mr John Bamber, said as the "marriage" had been struck from the record, he felt he could give them absolute discharges.

Pupils' need put to test

More than 5,000 schoolchi dren are to be examined medi ally to see if they need fre milk to keep them healthy Peterborough education autho ity, which has a fund to provid milk to pupils between 7 an 11, want to find the pupils wit the greatest need.

A spokesman said pupil would be nominated by hea teachers and the examinatio would be carried out by th medical officer of health wh would then issue certificates.

PORSCHE

The advertisement for Porsche Cars which appeared in the Guardian Oct. 15 should have read STAND 94 EARLS COURT.

هكذا من الأصل

Man on eleven arson charges

man was remanded in ody until October 27 at iford yesterdday on 16 ges, including 11 of arson. ammed Ashraf (34), of ngcliffe Street, Bradford, was not represented, was ted legal aid.

e was charged with unlaw- and maliciously setting fire house in Holme View Ter- belonging to Amir Zaman. e Mr Zaman and others e inside; to a house in Rock ace belonging to Mahboob n, while he and others were le; a second similar offence his address; a house at ngfield Street belonging to h Mohammed Raza, while and others were inside; a se in Thorn Terrace belong- to Dr Mohammed Tahir reshi and Imdad Hussain n, while they and others e inside; a house in Carlisle race belonging to Mohammed sef and Ifzal Ahmed, while and others were inside; a se in Springcliffe Street be- ging to Rajah Mohammed mood, while he and others e inside; and a shop in nb Lane with intent to ure.

e was charged also with set- fire to a dwelling house at White's View, belonging to h McCaulsky, with her and ers inside; a house in High- d Place, belonging to Moham- Mansoor, Mohammed Nazir, Mohammed Yousef, with m and others inside; and a se in Legram's Terrace nging to Qurban Hussain Zenat Bibi, with them and ers inside.

e was also charged with un- fully and maliciously setting to a butane gas container inst a building in Thorn Ter- e so that, if the building had n set on fire, he would have n guilty of an offence under Malicious Damage Act 61); setting fire to a candle ached to firelighters against ouse in Rock Terrace, so that he building had been set on he would have been guilty an offence under the Malici- s Damage Act; and setting to a piece of rag at an ress in Clarendon Street, so t if the building had been on fire he would have been lty of an offence under the licious Damage Act.

These 14 offences are alleged have been committed be- een June 16 and October 12.

He was further accused of aling two packets of fire hters; and that being a sus- cted person, he loitered in msall Street and at the back Hanover Square with intent commit an arrestable offence. ese offences were alleged to ve been committed on Oct- er 14.

Two accused of killing baby

A young married couple peared before magistrates at edbury, Herefordshire, yester- ay charged with the murder their nine-month-old son. His ody was found by police on unday in a shallow grave near old canal bridge at Welling- n Heath, just outside Ledbury.

Stephen Harris (20), and illian Harris (19), were emanded in custody until hursday jointly charged with he murder of their baby, Neil.

Killer of girl, 10, gaoled for life

A man who battered and icked a 10-year-old girl to leath was sentenced to life mprisonment at the Central riminal Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Ackner told Ray- mond John Day: "You have been found guilty of murder on, in my view, the clearest possible evidence. Your conduct in re- gard to this child was revolting. You brutally attacked her with- out any justification, and not content with striking her with your hands and fists, you kicked her. Thereafter, you showed callous indifference to her situ- ation."

Day (34), lived with the girl's mother at Middle Park Avenue, Eltham, Kent, where Lynn Andrews was killed. He chose not to give evidence, but denied murder.

The girl's brother, Gary Andrews, aged 11, told the court that there was an argument between Lynn and Day when Day accused her of speaking to some strange man. He tried to get the truth out of her, but she would not answer.

Gary left the house for about 10 minutes, and when he returned he saw Day stamping on Lynn. He and his eight- year-old brother had carried the dying girl to bed.

Mr Brian Watling, defending, had submitted that it was a case of Day losing his temper rather than wanting to cause "really serious harm."

The Judge, summing up, said there was no defence of insan- ity, diminished responsibility, or of an accident. Day had ruptured Lynn's liver, causing internal abdominal injuries.

But he warned the jury: "You must not let your feel- ings of disgust or revolt in any way exaggerate the evidence." They must simply decide what was Day's intention — whether he intended to inflict serious bodily harm on the girl or not.



Aids to the study of anatomy on show yesterday at the Nursing Exhibition and Conference in Seymour Hall, London

Divorce near record

The divorce rate rose and the illegitimacy rate dropped in 1969, according to the Registrar- General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, published yesterday.

The 51,000 divorce decrees made absolute in 1969 is the highest recorded except for 1947, when there were 60,000. The review shows that early marriages are more likely to end in divorce. Nearly 45 per cent of divorced wives were between 25 and 34 at the time of their divorce, 20,000 divorced women married when under 20, and 23,000 married between 20 and 24.

For those married when under 20, the divorce rate was highest in marriages of four years' duration — 22 divorces for every 1,000 women — and declined gradually the longer they remained married. The number of children involved in marriage breakups was 81,000, although 14,000, or 27 per cent, of divorced couples were child- less.

Illegitimate births fell by nearly 2,000 to 67,000 in 1969, after nearly doubling in the 12 years 1955 to 1967. For the first time since 1955, there was a decrease in the number of pre- maritally conceived births to women in their first marriages.

The review shows that men are continuing to marry younger and women to marry older. For men, the average marrying age is 24¼, and for women 22¼. Most popular months for marriage are August and September, with 48,000 marriages each.

The number of children adopted in 1969 was 23,705— over 1,000 fewer than in 1968 —and in 9,335 cases one or both of the adopters were the natural parents.

The population of England and Wales in 1969 was 48,826,000, and for the United Kingdom as a whole 55,534,000. Total number of births in Eng- land and Wales was 797,538, and the number of deaths 579,378.

Lawyers suggest 'tariff' for injury damages

The Law Commission asks today whether judges are awarding high enough damages to people injured in accidents. It says many feel that judges have drawn the scale too low and do not take inflation into account. An alternative to their present unguided discretion would be for Parliament to fix an average "tariff" geared to the cost of living—a certain amount for a lost eye, a lost leg, and so on.

"We have come to no final conclusion ourselves . . . and in- vite comment," the commission says in a working paper. "There is no principle the application of which will answer the simple question: what damages would be awarded for the loss of an eye?

"The answer to this question at present given is that the amount is what the judges think it ought to be and, if this fact is squarely faced, it leads inevitably to the question whether the judges are the proper people to fix the conven- tional scale."

The commission says a con- sensus exists between judges which achieves a high degree of uniformity in awards. It thinks trial by judge alone is the best method of assessing damages, but questions whether judges should fix the norm in the first place.

The effect of a tariff would be to fix compensation for a particular injury in an average case. The judge would still weigh the various factors to determine whether the award should be above or below the average, and by what amount.

On reform of the law in fatal accident cases, the commission suggests that, now the courts no longer invest or control damages awards to widows or have to assess their remarriage prospects, children's damages should be fully computed.

The previous view was that the widow would maintain the children and awards were nominal. Awards should repre- sent a full assessment of what a child has lost financially by the death of its father.

"This will undoubtedly lead to a substantial increase in the amounts awarded to children and we consider that it is right that it should do so."

Gaol after football brawl

A football supporter was sentenced to two months, another to a detention centre for three months, and six others were fined a total of £270 at West London yesterday.

Peter Anthony Kennedy (21), gas fitter of Sherwood Road, South Harrow, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment after pleading guilty to assault- ing David Charles Whybrow at Stamford Bridge football ground on Saturday. He was also sen- tenced to a month's imprison- ment, to run concurrently, for using threatening behaviour.

The magistrate, Mrs Nina Lowry, was told that a crowd of youths were pushing and jostling. Kennedy butted a young man in the face, causing a severe nose bleed.

Mrs Lowry told him that when people lost their heads and behaved in this violent way they would lose their liberty.

John Williams (18), a van boy of Montague Court, Hollo- way, was sent to a detention centre for three months for using threatening behaviour in Fulham Road, Fulham. He pleaded guilty. He admitted being fined £30 at Yeovil in January, when Arsenal played Yeovil, for conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace and for having an offensive weapon.

Missing RAF man charged

Flight-Lieutenant Terence Peet, of Elgin, Morayshire, who vanished six years ago, has been charged with desertion. He was detained at Hongkong air- port and was brought back to RAF Innsworth, Gloucester- shire. He left his station at Tern Hill, Shropshire, saying he was going skin diving. A few days later his car and clothes were found on the sea shore at Anglesey.

Grant to help nursing service

THE MARIE Curie Memorial Foundation, which provides day and night nursing ser- vices for patients in the terminal phase of illness, is to get a £75,000 grant from the Government.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secre- tary for Social Services, said yesterday the expanded nursing service available through the grant would be of great benefit to sufferers.

It would also provide part- time work for nurses. He said there were about 20,000 trained nurses not working. Sir Keith announced the grant, which will be given over the next three years, when he opened the annual nurses' and midwives' con- ference and nursing exhibi- tion in London.

Sir Keith also announced that he had asked his depart- ment's social science research unit to study accommodation for nursing staffs in hospitals. "It is now accepted that it is unnecessary for qualified nurses to reside on the hospi- tal campus," he said.

Eleven hospitals had been chosen for the study, and questionnaires would be given to a random sample of nurses at all levels in the chosen hospitals.

£76,000 for china

The Morrison collectino of Chinese porcelain and enamel most of which was bought by Alfred Morrison for £400 from Lord Loch of Drylaw, who brought it to England after the sacking of the Summer Palace in Peking during the Second Chinese War in 1860, was sold for £76,921 at Christie's yester- day. It was the property of Lord Margadale, Morrison's grandson.

Care groups unite to save families

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

National Children's Homes and the Birmingham council have combined to launch a scheme to save under- fives from residential child care.

A new family centre, established in the former slum area of Ladywood, will offer day care for up to 75 children by a staff of qualified nursery nurses, child care officers, and teachers. It will help to control the rising number of children being taken fully into care in the city, which has doubled since 1965.

Mr William Garbett, the war- den, said yesterday that the centre was offering an "aunt and uncle relationship" for children with a deprived or difficult background. "What is important is that we are work- ing with the parents. All the parents have been to see me and the children are collected from and returned to their homes."

The centre, which cost £80,000, is divided into three main sections—a nursery for babies under 18 months, family groups for children between 18 months and three years, and a nursery school. Accommodation may be extended to include handicapped children.

It will also conduct research into family problems for the National Bureau of Child Care.

Children will be referred to the centre by the city social services department which will pay for their attendance and provide a liaison child care officer.

The centre, which already has 24 children, will be officially opened on November 16 by the Duchess of Gloucester.

Sportsmen running into trouble

Competitive sportsmen run a grave risk of being crippled later in life. About half of all top athletes are severely inca- pacitated — mainly through osteo-arthritis—by the ages of 35 to 40.

Doctors were told this in Monte Carlo at the weekend at the Congress of the Inter- national Federation of Manual Medicine, the orthodox medical equivalent of osteopathy.

Winners of top events push themselves past all natural limits, Professor H. Junghanns, of Frankfurt, said. Serious train- ing at an increasingly early age means the number later affected is increasing each year.

Until the age of about 20, the bones and joints are still in a malleable, unformed state. If subjected to excessive strain deformities are almost bound to develop.

This report appeared in later editions yesterday.

This building is more than new. It's news.

That is, as well as being newly-completed by Wimpey, it is *radically* different.

The complete block is insulated against every kind of weather and incorporates a heat recovery air conditioning system.

Heat-gains from lights, occupants and machinery are recovered through the light fittings, the air being filtered, cooled or heated, and returned to the offices.

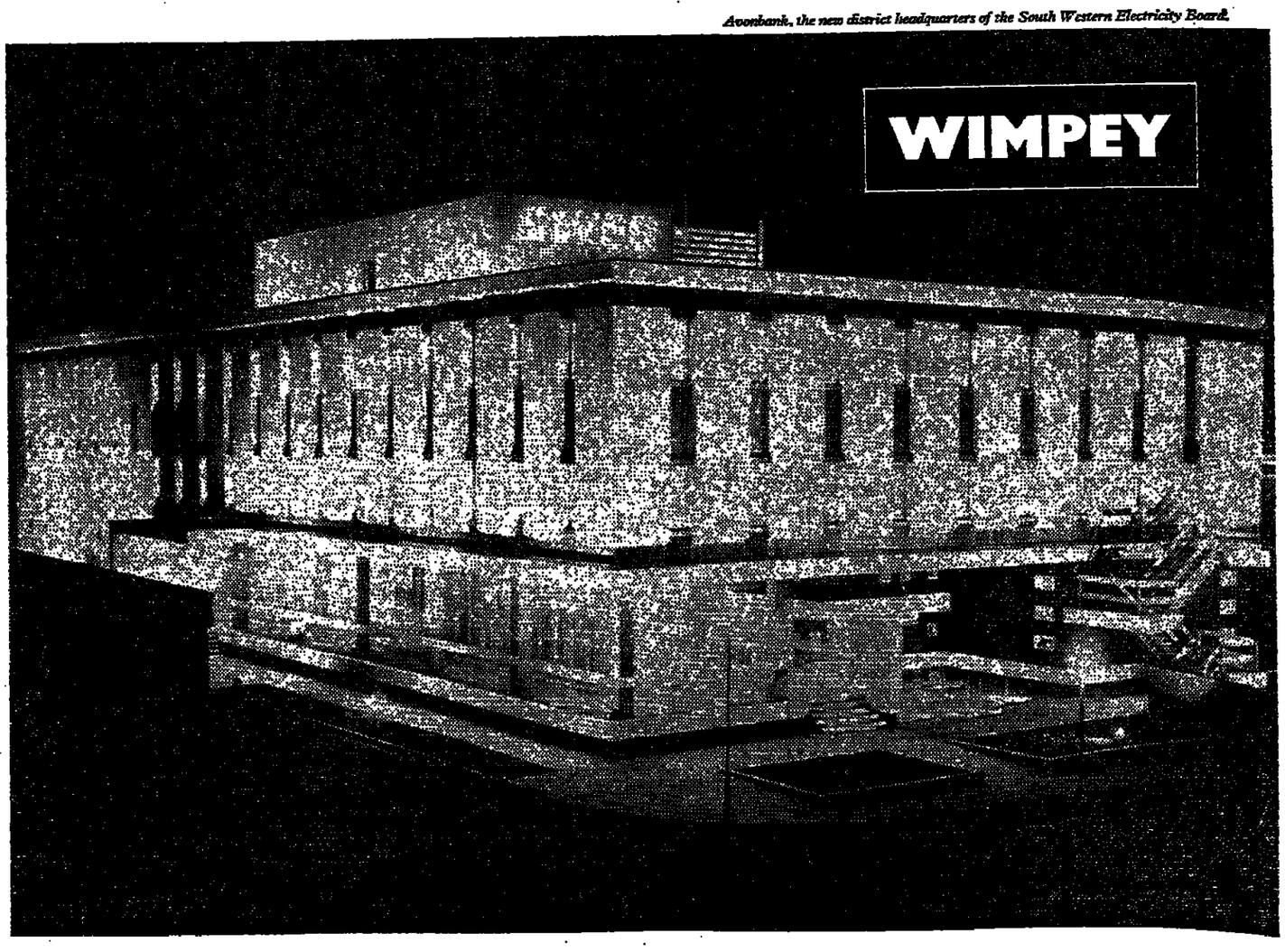
And this revolutionary installation, carried out by Thorn-Benham, means three things . . . capital costs and running costs, *both* are less: and greater employee comfort is provided.

This South Western Electricity Board's office building was constructed by the Wimpey Bristol organisation who also co-ordinated the specialist sub-contractors and suppliers.

It is not a lone example. Co-operation between the local Wimpey organisation and the Yorkshire Electricity Board resulted in the recent completion of a similar example of integrated environmental design. Elsewhere Wimpey have been engaged on two further projects under the direction of the North Eastern Electricity Board.

Great national organisations working for the common good—at local level.

Avonbank, the new district headquarters of the South Western Electricity Board.



Bronchitis 'neglected'

MANY MEN, crippled by chronic bronchitis, are slip- ping through the net of the welfare services, a study for the Chest and Heart Associa- tion claims today.

Some local authorities are failing in their duties. It alleges. Others are inade- quately financed, staffed, and trained to deal with the prob- lem. As a result, sufferers from the disease and their families are often living on the edge of poverty, left to face intense emotional prob- lems with little help.

Miss M. F. Rubeck, former head medical social worker at the London Chest Hospital, who is now doing social and research work at the St Thomas's group of hospitals, London, says that no one knows the number of chronic bronchitis sufferers. How- ever, the disease caused 24,613 deaths in England and Wales in 1967—18,868 of these men. Sickness benefit claims for bronchitis, exclud- ing illnesses lasting under three days, totalled £35 mil- lions.

Some local authority workers, she claims, used such phrases as "It's only bron- chitis," in talking to her. Yet the disease reduced earning power and living standards, brought premature retirement and dependence on others, as well as death.

Bronchitics were difficult to place in employment, she writes, because of winter absenteeism and of their slowness in the morning. One man, who could only move at a snail's pace, had to get up at 5 30 to reach work by 9 a.m.

She urges more facilities, such as walking aids, portable oxy- gen, modern heating, the ser- vices of physiotherapists, and also home sitters to free rela- tives for a few hours.

"The Social and Emotional Effects of Chronic Bronchitis," the Chest and Heart Foundation, 50p.

The world is his manor

DUKE ELLINGTON IS playing at the Odeon, Hammersmith, this Thursday. The first time Duke was in Europe, in 1933, he played one concert at the London Palladium. There was a schoolboy in the audience, the son of the Turkish Ambassador in London, studying for his baccalaureat at the Lycée in South Kensington. Relaxed in suite 820, on the top floor of the Dorchester, the other day, Nesuhi Ertegun, now President of Kinney Records International, supposed that hearing Duke that night was the beginning of forgetting a career as a diplomat.

The BBC encouraged him, too. At that time, there was a programme featuring dance bands, every evening on the radio from 10 30 to midnight. Do you remember particular bands? I asked. Lew Stone, Nesuhi told me. Lou as in Louis? I asked. No, said Nesuhi. L-e-w. And looked wistful, remembering talent that should not be forgotten.

The previous evening, we'd been to the Albert Hall, I to see the Everly Brothers, and Nesuhi to see Loudon Wainwright III. Nesuhi's claps, as Wainwright finished each number in a wretchedly nervous set, I've no doubt could have been heard in the boxes opposite. Then the Everlys, another act for which Nesuhi has responsibility, played the set of their lives, ending with "Lucille," the number by Little Richard—another artist Nesuhi is concerned with.

In America, Kinney is the new parent company of three companies of central importance in rock: Warner/Reprise, the leading company for white rock (Grateful Dead, Frank Zappa, Van Morrison, James Taylor, Neil Young, Joni Mitchell, for example): Elektra, who moved from folk music (Judy Collins, Tom Paxton) to radical rock artists (The Doors, Love, The Stooges); and Atlantic, the company Ahmed Ertegun, Nesuhi's brother, founded in 1948.

Atlantic's story is astonishing. The company began with artists like Clyde McPhatter, Ray Charles, LaVern Baker, the Drifters and the Coasters; then, after Nesuhi joined the company in 1954, peaked again with Otis Redding and Aretha Franklin; and now rival Warner/Reprise in white rock, notably with Crosby Stills Nash Young, Stills and Nash as solo artists, and the Woodstock material. Ahmed has been a formidable A and R man, and wrote hits using the name Nugetre (Ertegun backwards); and and Jerry Wexler, another director of Atlantic, has proved to be the most artistically successful producer in the history of 1960s R and B.

In America, these three companies remain independently controlled. Everywhere *alse in the world* — Nesuhi's manor — they work as one company. Nesuhi would be idle to deny that he is now the most powerful man in the *record business outside America.*

After the Everlys concert, Nesuhi's smoked-window limo eased round the Albert Hall to Fu Tong, a Chinese restaurant a couple of hundred yards down the road. (It was raining, not to make the journey sound too grandiose.) How did you start in America? I asked, after we'd settled. Another accident, Nesuhi said. In 1939 his father had become ambassador in Washington, and he went to join him for a summer vacation. The war turned the vacation into a stay which has now lasted 21 years.

In the late 1930s he was studying *philosophy* at the Sorbonne. This was before the Existentialists had caught hold of French thought, and the vast lecture halls were half-full of students nodding off to lectures on Bergson. Nesuhi was more likely to head for the Hot Club de Paris, to hear Django Reinhardt, and to be influenced by the magazine "Le Jazz Hot," which was to *jazz in the 30s what "Cahiers du* Cinema" was to film in the late 50s.

Coming to Washington, he was puzzled to find that the capital of the country where jazz was invented had never heard of the American musicians who were stars in Paris. At that time, Nesuhi said, there had only been one jazz concert in a central hall in America—Basie and Goodman at Carnegie Hall. He set about finding a hall in Washington. It was almost impossible: the bands and their audience were mixed, black and white, and Washington was (and is) a Southern town. At last he found one organisation that was willing to back him as a *promoter of desegregated concerts*: the National Press Club.

What was his most memorable concert? After putting Bechet on for the first time, Nesuhi said, undoubtedly *Leadbelly, in 1942. He'd booked* him for 30 dollars; a modest fee, he acknowledged. In the interval, Leadbelly looked out from backstage at the packed house of thousands, and said: "I'm not playing for 30 dollars." They settled for 50.

Did he, then, know Alan Lomax? Nesuhi grinned, and explained that they were friends of 30 years' standing. You know the seven-album set of Lomax's work recorded in the field in 1959 (Southern Folk Heritage Series) he asked? I did; Lomax had presented the set to me in New York, early this year. That set has never been deleted, said Nesuhi. His secret is that he can't help being an enthusiast, and that his enthusiasm has paid. In Montreux this year he was looking after the interests of Roberta Flack, another artist he personally signed to Atlantic, when Champion Jack Dupree came up to him, said hello, and that he had made some new songs. And sang them. Great, said Nesuhi: so, the next day, he recorded the songs, *using the facilities* at Montreux.

It must be pleasant to record who you like, I said. What else is there good to do? asked Nesuhi, and grinned again. In repose, his profile would look good on stamps or coins. Animated or amused, he appears engagingly toothy, and resembles Eric Robinson.

In the early 1950s, he was lecturing on jazz at Berkeley: the first credit course in America on the subject. Jazz remains his primary musical love: *and his closest musician friend is John* Lewis; a significant choice, since the MJQ are not noted for bending at the suggestion of a producer or record company. Nesuhi recorded the MJQ for 12 years, helping to build Atlantic's reputation as a company which nurtures rather than twists talent. Which isn't to suggest that the company is *short on wheeling and dealing: the* Woodstock albums required an unprecedented number of releases from companies other than Atlantic whose artists performed at Woodstock. And, notwithstanding the independence of the Kinney companies in America, it's Nesuhi, not Jac Holzman of Elektra or Mo Ostin of Warner/Reprise, who's President of Kinney International.

I'd judge he takes a feline pleasure in deals. He told a story of Ted Lewis (Sir Edward Lewis, who has run Decca records for the best part of half-a-century). In 1933, the slump had reduced the revenue of the American record business to five million dollars: almost nothing. Companies were folding everywhere. Lewis went to America and did a deal with the Kapp brothers, letting them use his product, on condition the records were sold for 35 cents each, rather than the current price of 75 cents—roughly equivalent to three dollars at taday's prices. The deal was done, the records came out at the cheap price—and saved the industry, which followed Lewis's success. There again, said Nesuhi, *did* you hear how Ted lost the deal to distribute Capitol in Britain? At the crucial moment, when everyone thought he was in New York, poised to sign, he was nowhere to be found. He had flown back to Lord's, to watch a Test match. A great old man, said Nesuhi.

What now for Kinney? Nesuhi is proceeding to start Kinney offices throughout the world. Offices are already set up in Britain, France, Germany, Canada, Australia, and Japan. At the moment he's in Tokyo. More offices will not be set up in a hurry, he said. You mean you have a three-year, rather than a one-year, plan to take over the world? I asked. Not to put words onto your mouth, I said. He paused, and laughed, lit a cigarette, and repeated my phrase. And spoke of the idea of creating a network whereby Europe could be operated as one country, linking concert appearances, record releases, and TV shows.

Did he regret not being Turkish Ambassador, maybe in London, as his father had been? Oh, no. And proceeded to talk more about musicians. If Duke had let him arrange his *programme*, he said he'd have loved to have gone with him to Moscow recently. Alas, that he was missing his new London concert.

He discusses plans to rescue the Newport Festival, badly damaged this year by yahoos. Did I really like the J. Geils Band as much as I said I did in *writing*? he asked; *and promised* to send me their new album immediately. Would they do well in Britain?

The responsibility of making sure that musicians recorded their work is a pleasure too, he said. The telephone rang, and he did deals, unhurriedly.

'Nesuhi would be idle to deny that he is now the most powerful man in the record business outside America'

by Geoffrey Cannon



review



Wegman's 'Feeling Ill': Hayward

HAYWARD GALLERY

Caroline Tisdall

Los Angeles show

HAD IT NOT been for the catfish controversy, it is unlikely that the Los Angeles exhibition at the Hayward would have caused much of a stir. It is probably the most flabby and uneven large-scale show to have been seen in London for some time, distinguished only by one outstanding piece. Selection and organisation were handed over to Maurice Tuchman of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, whose aim was to avoid giving the impression that art in Los Angeles has only one direction by choosing artists working in a whole range of ways. This seems an unnecessary precaution, since no one is likely to imagine that only one thing is going on in any major city. *It is also, as it turns out, unfair to* the artists involved, particularly those like Bruce Nauman and Ed Ruscha who are deliberately working in more than one field and who are represented only partially here.

Ruscha's most stimulating products have been his photographic books capturing the odder aspects of Los Angeles: the gas stations, parking lots, Sunset Strip etc. With only the small paintings at the Hayward to go on, most people here are likely to take him for some sort of sub-surrealist. Nauman is one of the most interesting of these artists, previously completely unseen in this country. Over a period of time he has been evolving an art designed to involve and confront the viewer, using performance, voice recording, holographs and video. Here he is represented by two pieces exploiting established optical phenomena which will probably leave more people perplexed than is necessary. It would have been *infinitely better* to have ditched Kenneth Price's turgid and totally boring ceramics which have anyway been seen in the recent past at Kasmin's.

Larry Bell's complex of mirrored glass sheets are the most completely beautiful work shown in London for a *long time. They are satisfying both in* effect and simplicity—sheets of vacuum-coated glass placed at right angles to each other in such a way that the right angles reflect both each other and the spectator as he moves among them. The effect is that of an enveloping yet non-existent labyrinth of space around you. The mirroring is faded out half way up or down the sheets, so that you are not sure what is reflection and what is reality perceived through glass. In terms of Bell's work this marks another stage in a process of refinement, one step on from the removal of any sort of interference on the actual surface of the glass he habitually uses.

This process of elimination has governed Robert Irwin's direction too, though in his case it has reached the stage of the complete elimination of the object itself. Irwin did in fact teach Bell at one stage, and is in many ways the ideological mentor of one group of Los Angeles artists, certainly their highly articulate spokesman. His aim has been to make everyone more aware of and sensitive to the space they inhabit. After his environment at the Tate last year, with its delicately painted discs setting up an ambiguity between real and illusionary spatial *effect, he made a column shaped in* such a way as to deflect the viewer's attention off its surfaces and into the space around it. Now his pieces are temporary alterations of exhibition space, decided on according to its nature. In fact the one he set up at the Hayward seemed to him to be an unsatisfactory solution and he withdrew it, independently of all the troubles.

If this show was intended to redress the attention paid in Europe to big brother New York, it fails. Few people are concerned with such categories anyway. If, as one partisan critic in the mid sixties claimed with a geographic flourish "Europe is the Renaissance, New York the avant-garde, and Los Angeles the orgiastic future," a lot of things are going to have to change.

Eleven Los Angeles Artists at the Hayward Gallery until November 7.

FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

RPO/Barenboim

IN SPITE OF THE hard things Barenboim said about London orchestras last year, he is back with us again, and the playing of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at Festival Hall on Sunday *night certainly suggested that* this particular quarrel may even have had a stimulating effect. Boredom being a worse enemy than vexation or misunderstanding in lovers' quarrels and the RPO like the audience, purely recognising that Barenboim has something very rare to offer in his impulsive and wholly musical interpretation *of Schumann and Tchaikovsky.*

Barenboim went about Schumann's Fourth Symphony, as if he had never heard all the dispiriting talk about its square rhythm and ineffective orchestration. He concentrates on the long, melodic line rather than on the short sequential divisions; drawing attention away from the often mosaic-like structure to the grander overall statement. In this performance, relaxation of exact ensemble became a virtue rather than a defect.

Where harmonic sense is perfectly clear to the ear, it may be pedanti… forgo expressiveness of indivi… parts for the sake of arriving at … barline at the precise notated … Less noticeable, but as important, … the vitality of the music was dyna… give-and-take. In the fugal deve… ment of the last movement, how… siderately each part, after establi… its presence, gave way.

Schumann benefited from the an… emotional approach. Tchaikov… Pathetic Symphony can be, and … is, over-driven and in the second m… ment, Barenboim seemed to make … many points instead of allowing … music to flow easily and smoo… This, I believe, was where Be… used to lay down his baton. Part… partly to demonstrate that his won… ful orchestra could even play five-… unaided; but he also had a mu… point—the march, after all, is to … low, for which nervous energy … be conserved. Yet Barenboim's … cerity and directness, his involve… with the music and ability to … late involvement into practical e… made this a thrilling performa… Again, flexibility was sometimes al… frightening; the string accompani… moving so long after the clarine… its first movement theme. But … music did not fall apart, and w… brilliance and spot-on ensemble … demanded in first and third movem… they were forthcoming. The … played particularly well throughou… evening; I hope that this associa… of conductor and orchestra will … maintained.

BRISTOL

Bryn Richards

Adrian Heath

THE RETROSPECTIVE exhibition … the work of Adrian Heath at Br… City Art Gallery (until October … falls naturally into four phases. F… one from 1947 to 1950 is a perio… gestation when Heath works qu… through some aspects of ninete… and early twentieth century pain… There is an impressionist "Roof… Carcassonne," a pointillist "A… Bridge," a piece of badly dige… cubism called "Lorries" and a … cally English attempt at a synth… of cubism and poetic, painterly rea… in "The Yellow Girl." But by … realism is rejected and phase … begins with a series of abstract … positions in which Heath explores … relationships that subsist among … colour, tone and texture. The p… ings are controlled, thoughtful, … have a *distinct period flavour.*

In 1960, after an unexplained … of five years, the evidence of this … hibition shows Heath re-emerging … fully fledged "action painter," wo… on a much larger scale and attac… his canvases with the bold and … orous sweeps of the brush so ty… of this period. Action painting—i… various guises—produced some m… ficent individual performaces; it … produced, I believe, rather more … its fair share of disasters. Heath … vives the period by virtue of a … developed sense of colour and a … ing for underlying pictorial stru… acquired in his earlier years.

The last of the dramatic ge… pictures shown here is a rather … did concoction of red and soft … called "Divided," painted in 196… is followed, after another … unexplained gap, by "Oujda," … "Figuig," 1966; "Saadi," 1967 … many more with similarly cu… names. The four phases I have … gested can be identified accurate… a change in the kind of title. … final phase shows the emergence … an unmistakeable and original art… personality of great stature. … painting is now much more delibe… and surefooted; it has lost … *fumbling of the early experime* abstract period and has abandoned … dangerous delights of the action ph… Most important is the reappear… of the image, landscape or nude, wh… although recognisable, is still par… a system of inter-related forms … forces which can be, simultaneou… *spatial and flat, figurative and abstr*

LIVERPOOL

Gerald Larner

RLPO/Paul

A DULL PROGRAMME is evidence … a dull conductor: it is a fi… generalisation, no doubt, but tempt… after Tibor Paul's concert with … Royal Liverpool Philharmo… Orchestra last Tuesday. In the sec… of the Philharmonic Hall concerts … trusted to Mr Paul by the RLPO, h… ever, the conducting was less … though the programme was scarc… more exciting. This Tchaikovsky … more moving than Tuesday's *Wagn… this Rachmaninoff more accomplish…* than Tuesday's Sibelius, this Fra… more convincingly shaped than Tu… day's Brahms.

Why such a difference, I can… imagine — though, obviously, the c… certo performance depends mainly … *the soloist and Agustin Anieva* … clearly better equipped to meet … demands made on him. In f… Anieva's interpretation of Rachm… inoff's Second Piano Concerto was o… of the best I have heard. It had mu… in common with the composer's 19… recording reissued earlier this year (… RCA) in its avoidance of the sentim… tal, its refusal to linger, its *reluctan…* to make its points too plain. It did n… have Rachmaninoff's extraordina… flexibility, nor some of his very fa… tempi, but it was an idiomatic an… exciting performance.

Mr Paul and the RLPO accompani… expertly and attractively, and th… played very well throughout the co… cert. Not that Tchaikovsky's "Rom… and Juliet" and Franck's Symphony … D Minor are difficult works — but no… until Tuesday, was Brahms's Fourt… Anyway, the wind was nicely balance… producing good corporate and indiv… dual sounds, with a particularly fi… cor anglais. The strings were playin… with decent unanimity and with … ready response to Mr Paul's eminent… sensible interpretations of both work…

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IN HIS ANGUISHED piece on the polytechnicisation of the art schools, Patrick Heron has mis-stated the real problem and worse, failed to see the real answer.

The main danger from the technocrats to "fine art" experiment is not that it is being routinised and time-tabled away—rather the reverse—in too many cases faculties are being crushed in an over-enthusiastic embrace aimed to bring the needed glamour of art-student bohemianism to dull, grey, vocational courses. . . .

Mr Heron also complains that with reorganisation, fine art will lose its hegemony in the scheme of things: but as was already clear by '68, the avant-garde has consciously abandoned this privileged position both by substituting the art process for the art object and by trying (not always successfully) to place the art-process into the centre of society itself.

Of course, reorganisations throw up *policies that need to be fought but to* do this they have to be identified and exposed as *political* problems and students and staff must mobilise across faculty barriers rather than hoping to rely on a bit of persuasive chat at the top. — Yours faithfully,

Robin Fior.
Consulting Graphic Designer,
68 New Oxford Street,
London WC1A.

I READ Patrick Heron's article with great interest and I would like to endorse all that he has written.

I have been lecturing part-time in an art school for the past 12 years and in that time I have seen a flourishing art school, in what was new purpose built studios and workshops, being swallowed piece-by-piece by a polytechnic. This year space has been yet again reduced by cutting by a quarter the sculpture, silver smithing and ceramics studios to make room for a computer!—Yours faithfully,

Anthony Hawksley.
Quinque Deddington,
Oxford, OX5 4SR.

I AM DISAPPOINTED that Patrick Heron, in his important article, confined his arguments to that narrow sector of art education within the polytechnics there by diminishing what could have been a major plea for a total reassessment of the rôle of art and design education nationally.

It might be taken by lay readers that the far reaching developments Mr Heron mentions stemmed only from those 16 erstwhile colleges and schools which are now a part of polytechnics. This would ignore the rôle played by the remaining 24 Dip. A.D. centres which are still autonomous or who are already within technical colleges, and the scores of non-Dip. A.D. schools and colleges. After all the Who started at Ealing and the Kinks at Croydon; neither of these schools offers Dip. A.D. or is part of a polytechnic!

The picture Mr Heron paints of the polytechnic director as bogyman is less than accurate. As someone who has held responsible posts in art departments of two major technical colleges and is now principal of an autonomous college of design, I know that providing the arguments for finance, space and courses are sensibly put, then the resources of a large technical college (particularly financial) are of enormous benefit to the art school.

*I think there is a worthier, and cer*tainly more urgent, article to be written on the approaching genocide of art schools all over the country rather than the occasional act of violence which has been perpetrated in one small, well-heeled section of art education.—Yours faithfully,

Ken Smith.
The Orchards,
Church Lane,
Upper Beeding, Sussex.

FIVE COLUMNS of wild assertions based on prejudices and considerable ignorance of what has been happening in colleges of art and design do not constitute a coherent criticism of educational policy during recent years. It would need at least the same acreage of newsprint to refute and correct all the mis-statements contained in Patrick Heron's article. However, we can get a few things right:

(a) Fine art students are a minority in colleges of art and design taking advanced courses such as Dip AD. They are exceeded in total by design students.

(b) The claim that fine art has been *the hub around which design studies* have always been crystallised has arguably never been true. Today it is a nonsense.

The truth of the situation is that the polytechnic experience varies; there are art and design courses which are benefiting from a sympathetic and understanding polytechnic environment. There are others which are struggling with unenlightened and uncooperative direction. These require individual analysis and correction. The time for sweeping generalisations is long past.—Yours faithfully,

James Holland.
Education Officer.
Society of Industrial Artists and Designers Ltd.,
12 Carlton House Terrace,
London SW 1.

I READ WITH interest Mr Heron's article and felt that he had stated the existing case of the art colleges and Big Brother Poly very well. I and most of my fellow students at "Leeds *Poly" would agree wholeheartedly to* his accusations of political and administrative convenience being the general criteria for absorption rather than educational worth and we are finding this out very quickly at Leeds. What did disturb me though as a design student was Mr Heron's rather cutting dismissal of the design courses and his statement that we were or are very much the allies of the Administration machine and Polytechnisation. Our fears are just as strong concerning the Polytechnicisation and its grabbing claws and dissecting knife. — Yours sincerely,

Richard Carpenter.
Flat 2, Broomfield Lodge,
6 Broomfield Crescent,
Leeds 6.

PATRICK HERON'S courageous and outspoken article has prompted me to open up again the National Society for Art Education's file for Polytechnics. In it I re-read the copy of the letter written over the signature of the former NSAE general secretary, which was printed in a national educational publication on June 24th 1966, after Anthony Crosland launched his Woolwich speech on the proposals for polytechnics. It revealed the following passages, unheeded *at the time* by those in government places who were responsible for planning the national education system:

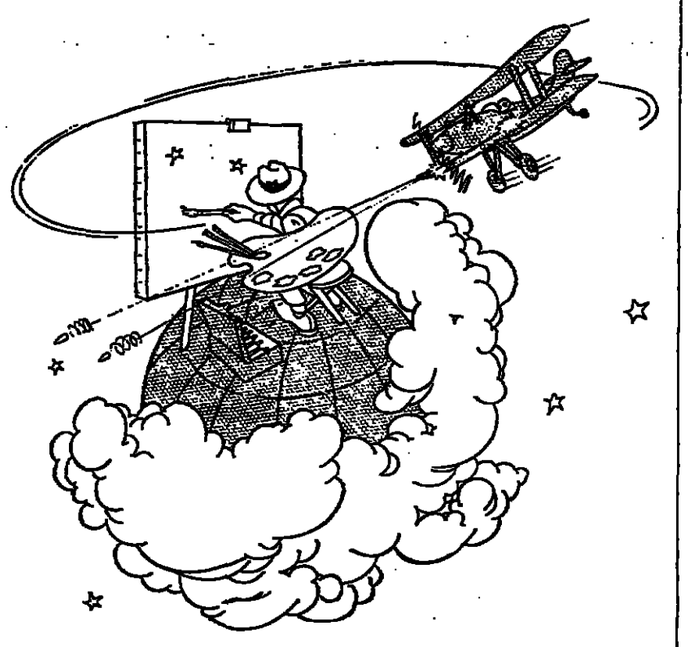
"We consider that 'merging' of colleges would have relevance in the main to technological and commercial colleges." "Our long expericnce has shown that art education can prosper only in an academically and administratively autonomous institution."

"Any proposal by an LEA to 'merge' a college of art with others to form a unitary major centre would be a wholly retrograde step, and it is hoped that the Secretary of State would reject any scheme that involved the merging of a college of art."

W. J. L. Gaydon,
General Secretary.
The National Society for Art Education,
Havant, Hants.

I AM A product of the Slade *and* Leeds—there's dichotomy *for you!* I enjoyed both but I would hope that both would change rather than become bastions of cultural snobbery. Mr Heron was charmingly irrelevant to my generation. I can only hope that he so continues for the next.—Yours faithfully,

John Chambers.
Lecturer in Complementary Studies,
School of Art, South Devon Technical College.



MURDER OF THE ART SCHOOLS

After the mass resignation from the Summerson Council following Patrick Heron's attack on 'polytechnisation' in last Tuesday's Arts Guardian, artists and educationists continue to record their views

هكذا من الأصل

FASHION GUARDIAN

هكذا من الأصل

Suit yourselves, brothers

by Peter Fiddick pictures by Frank Martin



he time could en be coming ien the bank rk won't have to end his hard- rned cash on a n reproduction the boss's his- ie uniform . . .'

LAST TIME we carried men's s on this page, someone wrote it was all very interesting but s a bank clerk and couldn't we clothes that bank clerks could A proposal with which I fully thise.

re is, however, one big snag. How can bank clerks afford? How can anyone afford to spend on s? Even women, weaned to be sted in sartorial matters, are cagey about how much they ly spend. Men, who for genera- have been encouraged to guard masculinity against such frippery sts, would mostly not dream of ng another chap's clothes, let comparing notes.

rse still, clothes buying is an area than usually sensitive to the dual sense of priorities. The clerk who is married, mortgaged un by a car, for example, will not rd" anything like the outlay of e-travelling bed-sitting bachelor clerk who reckons the latest n will help him pull the birds.

the other hand, I was talking tly to a telly-man who must be g a pretty fair whack by any- standards and he was complaining adly about the price of off-the-peg s in the trendy section of one of nore renowned outfits: with suits d the £35-£45 mark he had taken stom to a smaller boutique chain was looking rather good on it.

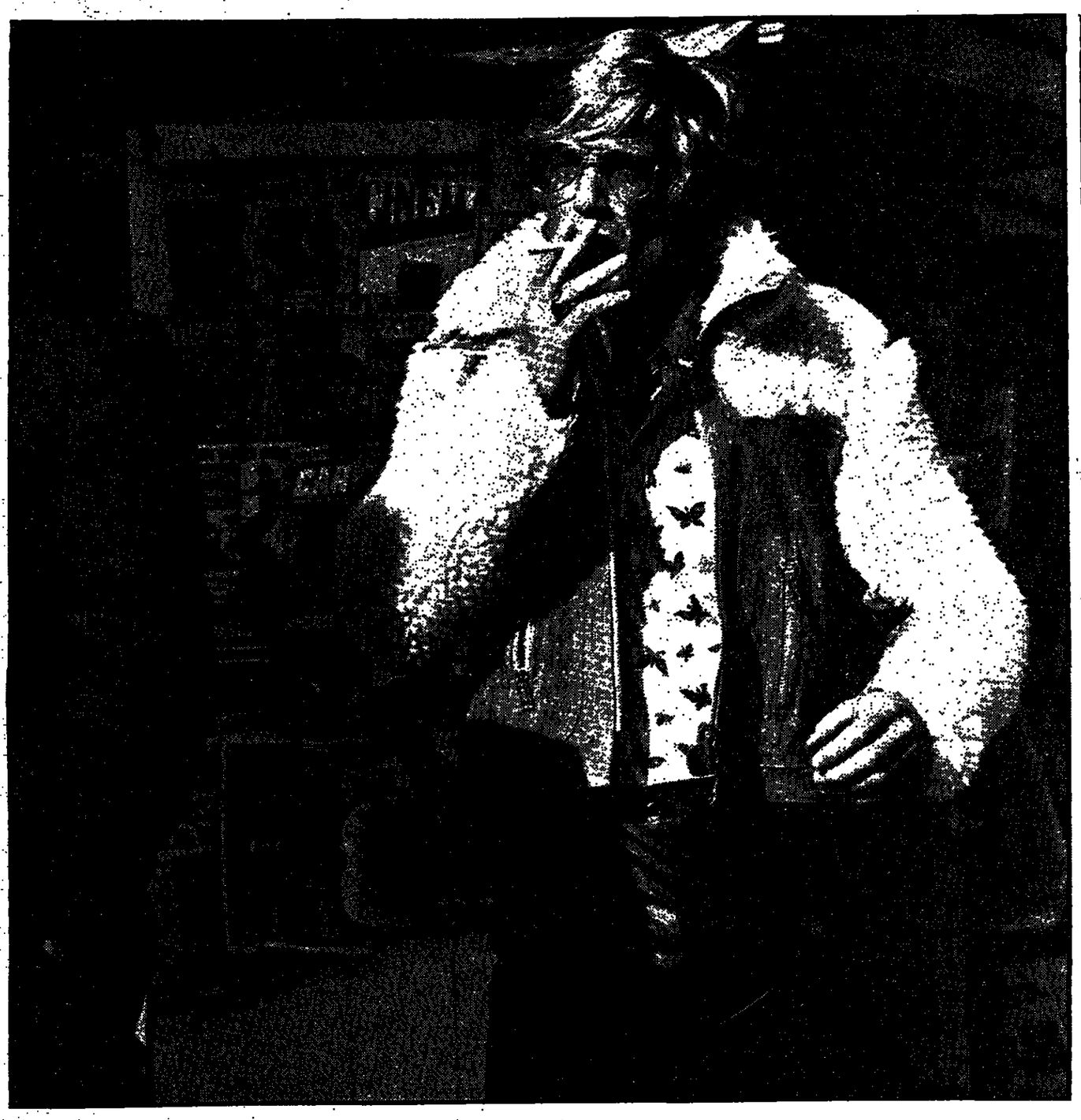
s that case is just a symptom of change in the whole industry. ing back to the prices of ten ago, two things seem to me ent. One is that a man in his on even then would not have paid much less than £30 for a suit; ther, that he would not have been g off the peg. The reason he can e to pay £35 now is that he has tion: ready-to-wear is better than s and the mechanics of the indus- ave combined to produce some ooking clothes at prices relatively than ever before. Not just on, but the price advantages of on, have come to men's clothes.

en so, there are a couple of limita- that make it difficult to advise e—bank clerk, telly man, or com- director. The main one is that (say) price tag means one thing u expect a suit to last ten years, another if you are prepared to k it out after a couple, and some- else if it is destined for the oin at the next flicker of a trend. d then there is the social thing. u happen to be working in one ose hierarchical and conservative of activity in which dark suits traditional quality are *de rigeur*, is no point in denying that the rchical differences will also be le in the range from your twenty- value-for-money, bespoke charcoal the High Street chain, or the ready-to-wear from the more select ps, to the chairman's £70 cosmetic ery from Savile Row.

on the other hand, you can turn something like the Angelo Latrico from C & A on this page, then spending power is going to be t harder to judge: the specialist the boringly compulsive fashion- wer) might be able to place it at right end of a scale from £20 35 but few others could.

ut this sort of talk is coming erously close to reinforcing the fashioned class attitudes towards 's clothes from which we are now cifully being delivered. The time d even be coming when the bank k won't have to spend his hard- ed cash on a wan reproduction of boss's historic uniform. Suit your- es, brothers.

leanwhile, herewith a few ideas.



ABOVE: by Hide Grade, battlejacket in dusty denim blue or beige suede with fluffy fake fur, £30 at Harrods Way In, Knightsbridge. Leather trousers, piped round the hip and at knee, in chestnut, black or fine calf. Waist sizes 28-32, £19.95 at Take 6, all branches. Double knit cotton jersey shirt by Mr Harry in cream or black with a butterfly design. Sizes 14-17½ collar, approx. £5.35 at Cole, Oxford Street; Sylvesters, Edgware; Max, Birmingham; John Allan, Sutton Coldfield. Sunglasses by Polaroid.

TOP LEFT: by South Sea Bubble Ltd, brushed cotton suit in denim blue, navy, chocolate, maroon or olive, with white saddle stitched trousers. Jacket approx. £4. Trousers approx. £3.75. Sleeveless wool striped jumper approx. £2.50, at Take 6 and John Michael, all branches. Sunglasses by Polaroid.

TOP, SECOND FROM LEFT: by Hide Grade, canvas coat, zipped vent at back, sleeves and coat fully lined in Glenoit fur fabric; colours, lovett, natural, airforce blue with self colour leather strips, approx. £34 at Take 6 shops and Harrods Way In, Knightsbridge. Polo neck jumper £2.25 at C & A, all branches.

TOP, SECOND FROM RIGHT: designed by Angelo Letrico, worsted suit, slightly fitted long jacket, pockets at hip, turn-up trousers, aubergine only. Sizes 36-44, £22.50. Polo neck jumper in camel, blue, natural, ruby or purple, sizes 36-42, £2.25. Both at all branches of C & A.

TOP RIGHT: plaid "Bill Haley" car coat in brown and orange wool, sizes 36-42, £12.75 at Take 6, all branches and Take 6 departments at Brent and Collins shops (mail order from 362 Oxford Street, allow 50p postage and packing). Beige polo neck jumper £2.25 at C & A, all branches.

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ADVERTISEMENT

What the waistline watchers are waiting for

By Alan Tunbridge

Year by year, it gets more difficult to know how far a man can manfully go in quest of a more elegant appearance.

Nowadays, we habitually spend hard earned money on various requisites which, a few decades ago, we would have sneered at for even considering.

Going back a bit further, we find that the old Egyptians, Greeks and Romans had no such qualms about looking after themselves properly. The Emperor Nero was reputed to produce sweat smelling of violets (obviously reported by some barbarian historian who didn't understand about aftershaves) and the Pharoahs of ancient Egypt indulged freely in makeup and false beards.

With these examples in mind, I am not surprised to learn from America that one in four cosmetic surgery operations are now performed on the male of the species and that the vast slimming industry is steadily growing vaster because of the growing interest of men of substance.

So it was in the spirit of scientific research that I accepted the opportunity to try out one of the very latest devices in the waistline watchers' world.

I found myself lying comfortably on a sort of divan in a stylish salon in Baker Street, W.1. Attached to my mid portions by an ingenious elastic belt were a couple of rubber pads which were wired up to something that looked like a transistor radio.

Roger Burton of Slendertone was explaining to me the principle of faradic-type Electrotherapy, otherwise known as effortless exercise.

I didn't hear much of it as I was too busy concentrating on the strange sensation around my stomach. As I turned up the dial on the Slendertone, a rhythmic pulsing from the pads started to flex and relax my muscles for me, making my stomach jump about all by itself; a fascinating spectacle.

The sensation was something like a very skilful massage, only more so.

Roger asked me how it felt and smiled encouragingly. He had good reason to smile. In the six years since the formation of Slendertone Limited, sales have jumped by 50% per year and it sells like hot cakes from Manchester to Melbourne.

For a product as revolutionary as the Slendertone, it's quite a record.

The principle of electronic muscle exercise involves some highly sophisticated technology which enables the battery-powered equipment to stimulate selected muscles in much the same way as do signals from the brain. It does this 40 times a minute and sessions should last from 35 to 40 minutes.

I hate to think of the equivalent in terms of press-ups and knee bends.

The results are a dramatic reduction in girth measurement, together with the obvious benefits of having toned-up stomach muscles instead of the usual belly bulge.

And you don't have to move a muscle for it. Can it be true?

Roger showed me a stack of case histories and testimonials to assure me that it was and told me that the Slendertone principle is currently in use in hospitals for exercising post-operative limbs back to health after long periods of idleness. It was also adopted by the doctors and trainers of the French Olympic team who won the Olympic Winter Games at Grenoble.

As my first session ended I noticed that my midriff did feel somewhat tighter and, on the whole, Slendertoning had turned out to be rather a relaxing experience.

Nero would have loved it. Fellow waistline watchers can get all the details about the Slendertone portable model by writing to 12 Baker Street, London, W.1, or telephoning 01-935 8393.

THE GUARDIAN
London
Tuesday October 19, 1971

Free votes are worth more

The Government's decision to allow Conservatives a free vote on Europe is both welcome and unexpected. It may be partly tactical—to put pressure on Labour also to ease its whipping. But it is a splendid gesture in its own right. It plainly puts the Government's whole future at risk, but no less plainly it leaves individual members of Parliament more nearly free to express an unfettered view. Perhaps on the Conservatives' side in the end it will not make much difference to the number who abstain or go against the Government's advice. To be relieved of the whips could, through removing a resented restraint, bring one or two waverers back into the Government lobby. But it is, above all, a thoroughly healthy and welcome restoration to MPs of their right to decide for themselves on what the Prime Minister justly terms a "uniquely important issue."

For Labour, the Government's decision must redouble the reason for allowing a free vote on the Opposition side, too. For Labour now to refuse a free vote will be both disreputable and ineffectual. No doubt the point will be well taken in the Shadow Cabinet and parliamentary party. If Labour were to insist on keeping the whips on, many people in the country would conclude that the motive was unconnected with the decision on Europe. It would be seen, instead, as an opportunist attempt to get the Conservative Government out. That again could be counter-productive, inflicting further injury to Labour's reputation for statesmanship and fair dealing. It would probably be ineffective, too, in that the convinced pro-Market Labour members are already determined to vote for accepting entry. To keep the whips on and still lose would be a double defeat.

Mr Heath's decision moves a significant step closer to redeeming his pledge to take account of public opinion. That opinion will still be expressed only through Parliament. The national decision will rest on the individual decisions of MPs who will have to weigh both their knowledge of what their constituents want and their own personal judgment of what will be best for Britain. This remains an indirect expression of public opinion, even if constitutionally the most precise that this country now can offer. It helps, nevertheless, to relieve one prevalent anxiety. The country has seemed on the verge of taking a great decision by squalid means. Although there are long practical precedents for three-line whips on major issues, the result was bound to aggravate the feeling that entering Europe had become a reluctant enterprise. Beyond doubt, public opinion is perplexed. It would not have been comforted at seeing MPs dragooned into smothering their consciences. Some relief, therefore, comes from seeing that on one side of the House —and, we must hope, on both—the vote will be free.

What of the votes that will follow after October 28? Already Mr Wilson has threatened Parliament with a long, hard winter. Whatever individual Labour MPs may do on October 28, Mr Wilson has said emphatically that they will be expected to join in the fight against all the consequential legislation. "Every bill, every clause, and every order" is to be resisted by every possible means, and "each member" in Labour's ranks is expected to give his support. Is this sound or sensible? When the Government is ready to risk its whole future, Labour ought to think twice over its approach. The decision of principle will be taken on October 28. If it is against entry, the Government will have to resign. If it is in favour, by what logic are MPs to be expected to oppose every line of later legislation? Mr Heath has done something to restore respect for honesty in politics. It would be the more welcome if Mr Wilson were to act in the same spirit.

No war over Bangla Desh

Fresh warfare between India and Pakistan is no longer unthinkable, or even particularly unlikely. New Delhi and Islamabad, after all, finished their last round only six years ago. Neither side, then or since, really admitted defeat. And now despairing cynics in both capitals see conflict as their sole recourse. Indian hawks, losing hope that Yahya will take his nine million refugees back or that the world will care enough to make him, think bloodshed their best bet: a short, sharp paratroop action against East Bengal, designed to send the Punjabis packing and let Bangla Desh rise again. Pakistani hawks, chastened by their Bengali miasma, are happier to lose Dacca by force of arms: that way they lose no honour at home in the West, that way they may hang on to power. Rhetoric proliferates along the border. Incidents build into so-called campaigns. The slide towards chaos is all too slippery, all too fatally easy. It may yet be avoided. It cannot be lightly shrugged aside.

What, at this crucial stage, can India's friends tell her? Not that she is a war-monger; not that she shares the blame; not that her actions command anything but heartfelt admiration. Pakistan's leaders bear the full moral burden for events; this mess is their fault. It will never cease to be their fault. Yet there is beginning to be a sense in which Yahya deserves the ghost of a second chance.

The first wave of carnage inside East Pakistan now seems abated. Guerrilla resistance, though tiresome, has not grown unmanageable. Whatever the quisling assertions, Dacca has a tame civilian governor and the glimmerings of a civilian regime. There are by-elections to replace the deposed Awami Leaguers. There will, straight after Christmas, be a new National Assembly, a new constitution, a new national government. All of this within three or four months. Quite possibly, it may turn out sickening sham. Nural Amin, a politician from the past trailing Pétainesque overtones, may be wheeled forth as front man. The elections may be deviously rigged. Yahya has no gift for picking stooges.

If the effort fails then even Pakistani Government officials who have suffered in silence thus far are prepared to quit, ready to roll up the concept of a united land and throw it away. Yahya himself cannot endure a further botched democracy. But in the meantime, however dubious observers may be, there is an argument for waiting and seeing. The prophesied famine within East Bengal has not yet materialised. Nor has Awami League revolution. The history of Bangla Desh is littered with political meteors burned out inside a year or two. Is Sheikh Mujib such a meteor, doomed to oblivion? Perhaps he is in prison; perhaps he would have been, in constitutional power. Perhaps Awami League roots are as tenuous as some critics fear. This does not excuse Yahya or his bloodthirsty generals or the dithering United Nations. It does not mean that Western aid should flow again, or any sanctions relax. But if the only alternative is war—uncontrollable and terrifying, whatever the calculators think—then Pakistan merits a few more weeks of a second chance, a check on India while election returns come in. Any chance is better than none.

Style of an American raider

Ralph Nader's raid on London this week is limited to two and a half days, so even though it is timed to coincide with the Motor Show the British motor industry will probably survive. Mr Nader gave Japan five days, but their problems are bigger than ours. Given a month, Mr Nader indicated at a seminar yesterday, he would refute everything that he had just been told about our weights and measures legislation by Mr George Darling (who used to be a Minister at the Board of Trade where he was responsible for it). Fortunately perhaps, Mr Nader has many other claims on his time.

It is a pity that Mr Nader's crusading should have fallen of late into such a brash and bullying style. Consumer protection is a good and necessary cause. The campaign for greater attention to safety in the design of cars was overdue, and it would not have progressed as fast and as far as it did but for the dedicated passion of the "Unsafe at Any Speed" onslaught on American motor manufacturers. But some of Mr Nader's recent sallies have taken the form of nailing his colours to a windmill and tilting at it come what may. So we have the unrelenting clamour for airbag crash protectors, though technical advice has been that they cannot be made in the numbers required to the standards that would preclude premature inflation, in which case they would lead to catastrophes by the tens of thousands. Then we suddenly learn from Mr Nader that one of the world's most provenly successful cars, the Volkswagen Beetle, is one of the world's most dangerous. Point by point refutations of these charges are simply brushed aside.

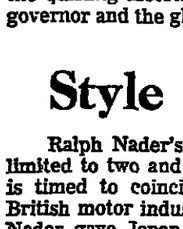
Now that Mr Nader's disciples are planning to set up in business in Britain, it is important to remind them that the worst possible fate for a consumer protection drive is to disappear into its own credibility gap. Consumer protection has suffered a serious setback in Britain by the dissolution of the Consumer Council in a bout of particularly spiteful Tory spleen. But it will not be helpful to try to replace it by a crusade in which the prior assumptions are that every manufacturer is out to defraud the customer, that all advertising is corrupt and corrupting, and that government is bent on covering up every evasion of the law. The facts are otherwise. Manufacturers, by and large, are trying to produce the best possible product at a reasonably competitive price (even car manufacturers); advertising is useful; and it is sometimes more sensible to enforce the law in complicated areas such as standards control by persuasion rather than by punishment. Officially, it is encouraging to note, the policy of the British school of Nader raiders is to build up a reputation on a basis of solid, accurate research. That will be more arduous and more useful than Peyton-hunting, though possibly less fun.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: Magpies are ingenious and adaptable birds, but I watched one recently which was behaving in a way quite new to me. It was clinging like a woodpecker to the rough stucco of a house-front, with its long tail braced against the wall, and prodding with its beak under the eaves. I could not see what it was searching for, but possibly it was trying to rob a sparrow's nest. Whilst my wife was weeding with a hand-fork the other day, she turned up from the soil a two-inch-long insect which she did not recognise. It had a fat, dark, but not shiny body and was disproportionately broad at its head-end. It was not particularly active, although it soon disappeared. Unfortunately, but perhaps not unnaturally, she did not feel like picking it up to keep for me to see, but we tentatively identified it, from numerous book illustrations, as a mole-cricket. The creature at first suggested a crustacean and, in fact, the Danish name for the mole-cricket is "earth-lobster." This curious insect is, apparently, much more common in the South than in the North of England and, so far as I can ascertain, has not been recorded in Cheshire. The "Check List of the Fauna of Lancashire and Cheshire," however, published in 1930, does record it from Lancashire, although without any details as to its status.

L. P. SAMUELS.

Samuel Pepys* has inspired many a literary gent



SAMUEL PEPYS
Regd.

* Regd. Trade Mark for Superb Sherry only at

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Back Pool Fold, Manchester,

A YEAR has passed since Pierre Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act to control the Front de Liberation du Quebec, after the kidnapping of the British trade commissioner, James Cross, and the murder of the Quebec Minister of Labour, Pierre Laporte.

In spite of heavy criticism for using the Act, with its wide powers of arrest and detention, no new law has been introduced that would handle a similar crisis in a softer manner. If Trudeau is faced with that situation again, he may have to use the same club, or back down in front of FLQ terrorism.

That time of decision may not be far off.

Although support for the FLQ has narrowed since last year's crisis, it has also hardened, and the revolutionaries seem much more confident. Young Quebecers no longer say "if" Quebec separates; they say "when." In Ontario, "Les Anglais" are also taking the threat much more seriously.

The straw being grasped by some English Canadians is separatism Rene Levesque-style; which is to say separatism which isn't really separate.

Levesque is head of the Parti Quebecois, and he hopes to be voted into power in Quebec on the understanding that he would immediately set up an independent State. This new State would have no armed forces. It would set up friendly relations with countries like Canada, the US, and Great Britain. All citizens would learn English as a second language.

The new Quebec would keep the same monetary system as Canada, and maintain all the old economic ties. Only the sovereignty would be changed.

Levesque also says, with a straight face, that his government would be tolerant of minorities, and he would like to see an English-speaking party in the new Quebec which would be able to campaign for rejoining Canada, a campaign that he feels confident would get them nowhere.

A year ago Levesque would not have got a serious audience in English Canada; even now his remarks are provocative, perhaps a little loony. But his answer is more palatable than civil war, and besides, he's charming, so obviously intelligent, that people feel compelled to listen.

The real problem is his attitude to the FLQ; he seems to ignore it. So that even if he did set up a separate Quebec he would immediately face the FLQ problem himself, and since he plans to have no armed forces he would have to call on that neighbouring country Canada for help; and we would be right back where we started.



Sgt-Major Walter Leja lies in a Montreal Street—maimed for life

The Quebec time bomb

EARL GREEN in Ottawa on the separatists' new moves

The FLQ wants more than a Quebec that is separate in name only. It wants to be free of the clinging web of liberal-democracy. To the young revolutionary in Quebec, the enemy is not just English Canada, it is the giant corporations that have controlled and, in their view, exploited the Quebecois.

Most of the companies that controlled Quebec were originally based in Toronto, but through writers like Pierre Vallieres the FLQ has come to see this not as a struggle between provinces, but between the oppressed and capitalist society.

Vallieres is the brilliant young, 33-year-old author of "White Niggers of America" which he wrote in a New York prison while awaiting deportation to Canada on a murder charge in 1966. He was later convicted on a reduced manslaughter charge, arising out of the death of a secretary in a shoe factory bombed by the FLQ.

The bomb had been carried by a man who had been recruited by Vallieres in 1965.

Vallieres is now on the loose again. In 1969 a court of appeal had ordered a new trial for him, on the grounds that the judge and prosecutor had made improper remarks to the jury. An appeal judge, M Turgeon, wrote: "It seems possible that the appellant was condemned for his subversive ideas and his seditious writings rather than his participation in the crime of which he is accused."

At a second trial Vallieres was again convicted of manslaughter; but this time the sentence was 30 months in *prison instead of life.* He appealed again, and while he was out on bail for this appeal he disappeared.

The disturbing question raised is: exactly what is Vallieres doing with his time? Has he been in New York seeking help from the Black Panthers? This is a distinct possibility.

There has been a link between Quebec separatists and US Negroes since before the Black Panthers became well known. An abortive plot to blow up the Statue of Liberty in 1965 involved four or five separatists and three members of the Black Liberation Front.

According to both police and the FLQ there has been a strong sympathy between the two groups ever since, amounting to a mutual assistance pact. Now there are signs of a closer coalition.

On Tuesday, October 5, exactly a year after James Cross was kidnapped, police informants leaked information that a raid the night before had broken an FLQ cell in Montreal. Officially police were furious because they say they were on to a much bigger operation, which presumably is still in the works. But during that raid, one of the seven people arrested was an alleged Black Panther.

Another Negro has been high on Montreal police wanted list ever since a police constable was shot in the back after an East-end bank hold-up on September 10. It wasn't until three weeks later that this hold-up was linked to the FLQ.

So perhaps Vallieres has been busy recruiting help from the US. A year ago, in an interview printed by the Montreal newspaper, "La Presse," Vallieres said that he had the greatest admiration for the Black Panthers: "A group that acts, that confronts the police daily, and isn't afraid of prison."

From its birth in 1963, the FLQ has sought help outside Canada. One of its co-founders, George Schoeters (with Gabriel Hudon and Raymond Villeneuve), went first to Algeria and then to Cuba to observe revolutionary strategy, so he could bring a little expertise and ideology to the organisation.

From then until 1970 it was a steady humdrum routine of bombings, robberies and raids—seven people killed, many injured, one bomb planted, on the average, every 10 days. Not exactly a reign of terror. Before last year's crisis, probably the biggest jolt for the English Canadians came when the FLQ planted bombs in 15 street corner post boxes in Westmount, the English district of Montreal.

Five of them exploded before bomb experts rushed in to dismantle the rest. After the first two had been defused, the third blew up in the hands of Sgt-Major Walter Leja, maiming him for life. The pictures of that explosion were shown widely on television and in the papers. Many English Canadians felt for the first time that perhaps all was not right down there in Quebec.

Most weren't aware that discontent had been sleeping in Quebec for 200 years, ever since it came under British control. At that time there were only 60,000 French citizens in Canada. Now there are five million French-Canadians in Quebec, 80 per cent of the population.

A very small percentage of them are members of the Front de Liberation du Quebec; but those few have a long history of oppression and exploitation from which to draw their revolutionary fire.

It's impossible to tell if Quebec will separate from the rest of Canada; or if there will be civil war. But no one in English Canada laughs at the idea any more. They don't even smile.

Resignations from the Fine Art Panel

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Unable any longer to acquiesce in the direction which art education now seems to be taking, particularly divergencies from the original Coldstream recommendations which we were glad to assist in implementing, the signatories to this letter have resigned from the Fine Art Panel of the National Council for Diploma in Art and Design.

In doing so we wish to make clear our deep concern for the loss of art college autonomy and the departmental splintering resulting from the incorporation of colleges into polytechnics.

We are equally concerned about the possible demise of art colleges outside the polytechnic because we feel strongly that independent art colleges make an irreplaceable contribution to the education of the artist and designer. The art life of the country, we are certain, will be seriously affected if the Department of Education and Science pursues its present policies.

The many expressions of our opinions on these and other matters, made in the past in fulfilment of our advisory rôle to NA Dip AD, have met with little or no response.—Yours sincerely,

Robert Adams, Ralph Brown, Robert Clatworthy, Hubert Dalwood, M. G. Finn, Patrick George, Professor L. Gowing CBE, Patrick Heron, Tom Hudson, Malcolm Hughes, Jonah Jones, Morris Kestelman, Bryan Kneale, Paul de Monchaux, Euan Uglow, Brian Wall, Frederick Brill, Professor Claude Rogers, CBE, Professor Kenneth Rowntree.

● *More letters on the art school row—page 8*

What price a policeman's life and limb?

Sir,—Can anyone tell me why a policeman's life and limb are more precious than those of an ordinary citizen? A few years ago my mother, then an old lady in her seventies, was brutally attacked by a bag-snatcher. She sustained lacerated lips, broken front teeth, and bruises from a forceful blow on the face. The police told us that nothing could be found about the culprit, and one was left in some doubt as to whether absolutely no stone had been left unturned in the search.

When a policeman is involved, the whole country is scoured for the assailant. Relations between the public and the police have deteriorated in recent years and this impression of disparity does not improve them. — Yours faithfully,

J. C. Kenyon

Bury, Lancashire.

Married women and the main chance

Sir,—Your correspondent of October 13 who envies me my chance as a married woman, to study full-time, has in the circumstances every right to feel that her case merits more sympathy than mine.

However, it is the idea of those in authority that a married woman can at no time be considered a self-supporting individual in her own right that is the root cause of both our problems. A letter from the Department of Education and Science explains to me that my grant is based "on the concept that a husband provides a home for his wife." (This does not, of course, explain why a student living in the parental home gets a higher grant than a married woman.)

Doubtless your correspondent, like all other girls, was brought up to believe that her main aim in life should be to get married.

I, on the other hand, have no wish to depend on my husband for financial support. Our home is a joint effort and is not, contrary to official opinion, something my husband kindly provides for me.

Latilla Woodburn.

Reading, Berkshire.

Danger for 'undeserving' tenants

Sir,—The eviction of three families from their council houses in Whitby which you reported (October 15) should not pass without comment because it raises again the issue of the lack of security of tenure of council tenants.

In correspondence with the York Child Poverty Action Group, the Secretary of State for the Environment has defended this situation on the grounds that eviction procedures are usually invoked by local authorities for reasons of rent arrears, and that local authorities are a different animal from private landlords, and are in any case answerable to their electorate.

Mr Walker's case is hard to sustain for a number of reasons. Considerable doubt must be cast on the assumption that rent arrears are the usual reason for eviction procedures, not only by the Whitby cases, but by others that have come to my attention in recent months. York Corporation, for example, has recently threatened its tenants with eviction if they cannot show good reason why their gardens are not kept tidy.

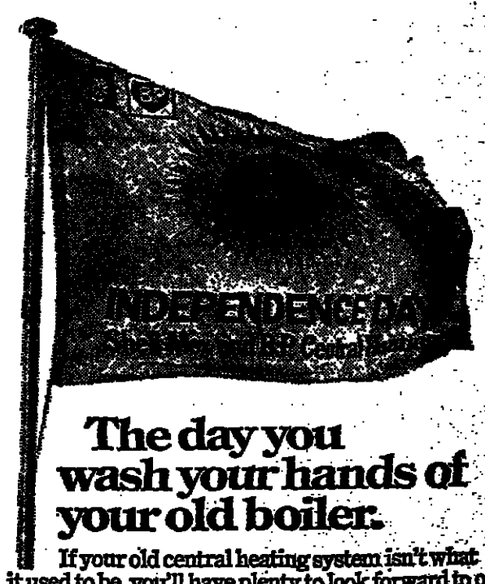
Moreover, at a time when the Secretary of State is putting forward major housing reform which will leave virtually no policy discretion to local housing authorities it seems rather ridiculous of him to defend the refusal to extend security of tenure to council tenants on the grounds that a local housing authority is answerable to its electorate.

In this connection your readers may wish to know that Mr Walker has assured the York CPAG that the proposal in paragraph 35 of "Fair Deal for Housing" to terminate the application of the Small Tenements Recovery Act 1838, does *not* mean any more security of tenure for the council tenant, but merely that the county court rather than the magistrate's court will have jurisdiction. It means at most no more than that proceedings will be a little longer drawn out.

May I suggest that a most dangerous situation is in creation, which is tantamount to a modern version of disenfranchisement of those on poor relief. The low-income groups who will remain in local authority housing, while having their rents fixed like other unfurnished tenants, will have neither access for appeal against the fair rent to either the rent officer or the rent assessment committee, nor any security of tenure; and the local authority will have in its hand a weapon with which to put into effect the Government's desire to force some council tenants to vacate their tenancies.

Roy Hadden.

University of York,
Department of Social Administration and Social Work.



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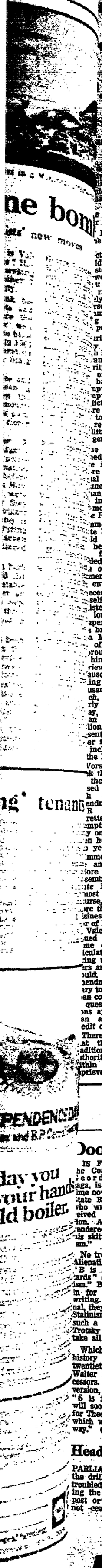


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iddle y law

STA ROBERTS, , Monday

has not one but symbols of financial ity. The first is gold, ich has been regarded ally and universally as unchanging fiduciary e par excellence." The r is M Antoine Pinay.

1952, when France was e grip of galloping infla- M Pinay, against all ctations, was elected ident of the Council and ster of Finance. There wed a miracle, even ugh a short-term one. rise in prices was not ly checked, but was rsed. Three months after ame into office the cost-of- g index had dropped points.

ring his term of office M y launched a loan to h his name gave an added antee of solidity and rity. The "*rente Pinay*" only 3½ per cent, but it backed by gold, it was pt from tax, and it was pt from estate duty. lictably, it was not long re a society acutely sensi- to the rights of succes- realised that here was an llible defence against the gery of death duties.

e procedure was simple. ediately after, or, in e instances, immediately re the decease of an indi- al who had a large me, his heritors would ange his lucrative hold- in land or property for modest but invulnerable e Pinay.

mmediately after the te had been settled, they ld change them back. It been estimated that, of fortunes which are ded down in France, more one third escaped the ment of death duties in entirely legal fashion.

ecently M Edgar Faure, self a one-time Finance ister, suggested that in long run it would be aper to repay the loan. brought a prompt reply M Pinay, who, at the of 80, is as alert and rous as ever. According him it would not be rieux" to repay the loan use to do so would mean ing another loan of 8.70 usand million francs ch, at an interest rate rly treble that of the ay, would land the State an annual outlay of 900 lion francs against the sent 175 million (and the er figure, of course, does include the estimated loss he Exchequer).

Vorse was to follow. Last k the Finance Committee the National Assembly sed by 19 votes to four, h six abstentions, an endment proposed by a R deputy, M Jacques rette, which would allow mption from death duties y on "Pinays" which had n held for a minimum of years.

mmediately, even though amendment had to go fore the National sembly, the value of the te Pinay plummeted by most 10 per cent on the rse, where it constitutes re than 13 per cent of the siness. Last night the Mini- r of Economy and Finance, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, ued a statement: "In the me of the Government," culated to shore up the tot- ing uncertainties of finan- rs and heirs apparent. He uld, he said, oppose any endment which, "con- ry to a tradition which has en constant in France, puts question the legal regula- ns applicable to a public an and compromise the edit of the State."

There seems every prospect at the equally constant addition of fiddling the tax thorities while remaining thin the law will be prieved.

day you your hand ld boiler.

PENDENCE and R

MICHAEL LAKE reports on the IRA deal with Czechoslovakia

Touch of the blarney in Prague

THE Czechs knew of the arms shipment from Prague, bound for the IRA, which the Dutch police seized at Schipol Airport in Amsterdam on Saturday. And they were ready, like sound businessmen, to see the deal through to the final point of delivery.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home, told the Commons yesterday that our Ambassador in Prague was in touch with the Czech Foreign Ministry seeking answers to the obvious questions.

What he did not reveal was that among the Czechoslovakians in Belfast at the weekend there was a representative of Omnipol, the versatile Czech foreign trade agency of Prague which made the contract with the IRA's agents. He flew across at the weekend by BEA.

The arms bargain was, for Chezechoslovakia, a combination of business opportunity and orthodox national policy. The Czechs have never been very particular where they sold their arms, although most of them go to Warsaw Pact countries. The Czechs even supplied the Israelis with most of their arms as they struggled to establish their new state, but then, of course, the Israelis were fighting the British.

Czechoslovakia has been a manufacturer and exporter of small arms since long before the war. Before the war, the same factory at Brno which supplied the contraband cargo grounded at Amsterdam, and the Royal Small Arms factory at Enfield, combined to develop the Bren gun. The name Bren comes from the first two letters of Brno and Enfield.

Now the Czechs make Migs, for Warsaw Pact air forces, and artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, pistols and ammunition. They also make sporting guns and some are on sale, courtesy of Omnipol of Prague, in this country. The arms do not make up a very important item on Czechoslovakia's trade figures, but they are specialised equipment for which the Czechs have a fine professional reputation. The trouble is that the Czechs need customers.

This does not mean that they are pushing the cause of revolution in Ireland, even at the behest of the Russians. But given the limitations on their normal sales outside the Soviet block and the Arab world, it does mean that they will grasp any opportunity which is not forbidden for political reasons.

The latest opportunity was quite a long time being grasped, since Interpol have been tracking IRA agents around arms dealers in Hamburg, Brussels, Geneva and Vienna for 18 months. The IRA cannot get their arms through normal channels. In the end, obviously, the IRA and the Czechs found each other. The Czechs have had trade representatives in Dublin for 10 years, but the business was probably done on the Continent. The business opportunity coincided perfectly with the national policy of exploiting problems in Western countries so as to divide and embarrass the Atlantic Alliance and individual countries.

No Czech arms have hitherto been discovered on any dead gunmen in Northern Ireland. But if this, or future shipments made their destination, the Czechs would explain things away by saying their business was done through agents and they had no idea where the arms were going.

The difficulty in explaining this away in the case of the shipment for the IRA is that the flight which was seized came direct from Prague. Even so, it is possible that this is another instance of bureaucratic competition in Czechoslovakia between hard-nosed traditionalists flogging guns to the Irish revolutionaries because it is the right thing to do, and those responsible for relations with foreign governments who are, like all the Communists in Europe, seeking to take part in the game of détente now in progress.

Certain Czechs are embarrassed by this latest business; they not only argue that they could not have known where the arms were going but that they have little to gain from exploiting the situation in Ireland—that the anarchistic methods of the IRA gunmen do not accord with Kremlin ideology or even Maoism, for that matter.

The reason why the Czechs are particularly embarrassed at this time, however, is because their Foreign Minister, Mr Jan Marko, is due to pay an official visit to London for talks with Sir Alec Douglas-Home next month.

Ali-oops

HAROLD JACKSON AT THE LSE

MUHAMMAD ALI fished deep into his left trouser pocket. Slowly he counted out thirteen of "your £20 notes." "Prove one thing wrong I'm saying up here," he bellowed, "and they're yours." The sight of the capitalist system in such crude manifestation brought a momentary hush to the Old Theatre at the London School of Economics.

The former world boxing champion had come in, 35 minutes late, to a tumultuous welcome. But, as he started to develop his theories of racial separation for the United States the radical voices started to be lifted. Muhammad Ali looked pained. "You thought you liked me until I start telling the truth," he said mildly, and instantly won the majority back to his side.

Not many of the audience had come looking for a fight, however metaphysical. It all got so bland that at one point the follower of Elijah Muhammad pleaded for something grittier—"I need some opposition." But it's not only his footwork in the ring that is fast and few seemed inclined to tangle with him. However, he didn't seem to have won many converts at the end, either to Islam (he had been invited by the school's Islamic society and the session opened with a long chanted prayer in Arabic from the chairman) or to his concept of the New America.

The races, he thought, should be separated with the blacks getting six or seven



States and running their own show. And they should stick to their own kind: integration meant things like intermarriage and "every intelligent man wants his son to look like himself." That brought a howl. "Rubbish!" shouted one very intense-looking young lady.

"It's the truth I'm saying," bawled the champ. "The bluebird wants to be with the bluebird, the eagle with the eagle, the elephant with the elephant, and the buzzard with the buzzard. I'm one of the best athletes who ever lived and I don't want that to be thrown away. I love myself. . . ."

The cream of the radicals, all one thousand of them, evidently shared his opinion. It all seemed a generation away from the fury aroused by the mildly establishment views of Professor Trevor-Roper just three years back. Or perhaps the students were just acknowledging a brilliant performer. "I'll answer questions," they were told. "Raise your hands and I'll point you out. If I can't answer any I'll just duck them."

He pointed a mammoth paw towards the front row. "Why did you stay on the ropes taking so much punishment in the Frazier fight?" The eyebrows lifted, the right hand groped through the air, the even white teeth crept into a grin. "Next question," said the greatest athlete in the world. You don't get trapped against the ropes twice.

A priest in wolf's clothing

PETER JENKINS



A GOOD name to drop by the end of this week is going to be Ivan Illich, Catholic priest turned revolutionary, advocate of the abolition of schools and much else too. Dr Illich comes to London for the publication of his new book and as star participant at the sixth annual conference of the Teilhard de Chardin Centre for the Future of Man. His fame or notoriety on the other side of the Atlantic entitle him to the full treatment over here and by the time he's appeared at a press conference, been profiled in the newspapers and interviewed on the television (if they can seduce him) the English will have been made aware of a man—*crank, prophet or, more likely, both*—who has the power of intellect, personality, and life example to command serious attention as a subversive.

I had heard only vaguely of Illich when his arrival was eagerly anticipated at a conference of philosophers held in Cyprus last month. He flew in a day late from Mexico via Istanbul arriving at five o'clock in the morning. He didn't bother with bed. His first move was to recruit a teacher of modern Greek. The teacher let him down so he turned instead to the hotel gardener for conversation.

By the end of the week he had mastered a Greek lexicon and was able to make a public speech in his new language. He already spoke English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Serbo-Croat, and a few more too I shouldn't wonder.

The man was obviously an extremist. His prejudice against motor transport led him to undertake the excursions organised for the conference on foot, starting out three or four hours before the remainder of the party at 5 a.m., compass in hand. For a man who walked 3,000 miles across South America the length and breadth of Cyprus must have counted a short stroll. It was the same with swimming; while the others bathed, Illich put out to sea with powerful overarm, disappearing in the direction of Asia Minor.

He is a lean, tall man with a saintly face and a mad eye. He has a compelling gentle power and the printed word does not convey his almost messianic intensity. He was born in Vienna in 1926, half Jewish, half Croatian, and educated around Europe first in the natural sciences and then in theology.

In 1951 he became a young priest in New York's Spanish Harlem and four years later, at 29, he was the youngest ever Monsignor in the American Catholic hierarchy. He was vice-chancellor of the Catholic University of Puerto Rico until 1961 when he fell out with the Catholic authorities over birth control. Then came his South American wanderings and the establishment, first within the Church but later disowned by Rome, of his Centre for Intercultural Documentation in Cuernavaca in Mexico, set up originally to resist Pope John's South American crusade against Castro-communism.

This potted biography contains the story of his radicalisation. Among the Puerto Ricans of New York he first perceived how the institutions and programmes designed to help the coloured immigrant population of New York failed to do so—indeed, he concluded, were repressive, polarising and culturally extinguishing. In Puerto Rico itself he perceived that the same critique applied to the endeavours of the developed world to aid the underdeveloped world. Puerto Rico spends a higher proportion of its budget on education than any country in the Western hemisphere, desperately trying to catch up with American standards.

Illich must be the only vice-chancellor in the world to have used a graduation day speech to urge less educational spending and the abolition of universal compulsory education.

From South America he broadened and deepened his attack, increasingly using the school (and, by now, the institutionalised Church) as analogies for challenging the basic institutions of the over-producing and over-consuming industrial state. Today he is the passionate enemy of just about everything which, to most people, represents "progress."

Illich's ideas will infuriate and perplex most people, particularly his fundamental onslaught against the most cherished and revered institution of modern progress, the free compulsory educational system. In the Foreword to "Celebration of Awareness" (published by Calder Boyars at £2.25 who also publish his "Deschooling Society" at £1.95 later this week) Illich announces his purpose in all his writings is "to question the nature of some certainty." And in arguing that poverty is the result of poverty programmes and underdevelopment the result of development aid he sees hope in "learning to laugh at accepted solutions in order to change the demands which make them necessary." So perhaps we can consider Dr Illich more safely as a satirist. Except that satire is the most powerful subverter of all.

Consumed with dismay

ELIZABETH DUNN WITH RALPH NADER

HALF an hour before he was due to speak yesterday, Ralph Nader, arguably the world's best informed consumer, was in his hotel discussing his forthcoming seminar appearance, being interviewed by the BBC and trying to fit in 15 minutes of meditation.

Whether or not he meditated was not revealed, but he went on to speak to over 100 assorted business and PR men (who paid £30 a head) about the strategy and tactics of the consumer revolution.

There were, Nader said, four rudimentary points. The first was the need for information about consumer goods—information often classified as "trade secrets" or, sometimes just as secret, "product service information." Information every consumer should try to obtain though he admitted that the obtaining was made deliberately difficult.

Then, he said, there were the "judicial remedies," and thought we ought to know that the Class Action Bill was going through in America to permit any one consumer to sue a large company on behalf of anyone else who had the same grievance against the same company.

There was also this business of restructuring corporations. Take, for instance, the state of Delaware, which made 13 per cent of its state revenues out of granting company charters: "General Motors could buy the state of Delaware and not feel it," said Nader. "That is if Dupont would sell." Not that the consumer in the street could do much about that, but it seemed a point to bear in mind throughout liberation struggles.

But perhaps the most important tactic for the lay consumer was the technique of the whistle blow. Nader is, now, a professional whistle blower as he is a professional consumer. In this he sees his rôle as exemplary. He tells the story of a quality control inspector at Chevrolet who, month after month, reported a design fault to his superiors and was persistently ignored. Finally, the inspector gathered up his records and took them to Washington; and, as a result, one and a quarter million Chevrolets were recalled for alteration. "It is always said," he said, "that if you don't like it, quit. When that happens we are all children of Nuremberg."

The whistle blow technique fell with a slightly squelchy thud on the managerial ears assembled yesterday at the Cafe Royal: "Wasn't that somewhat reminiscent of totalitarian regimes where children were asked to inform on their parents?" asked a representative of Smith and Nephew. Nader explained that it wasn't. "No company is like a parent," but his reception was, all the way through, rather like that of the man in the Moss Bros advertisements who went to the opera in a check suit. Here he was, this brash young man, coming over here and telling us how we should consume.

True, his knowledge of English consumer protection law — such as it is — was limited. In answer to George Darling's painstaking explanation of the work of the weights and measures inspectors, he said: "Give me a month and I'll overwhelmingly refute all you have said," which seems a little doubtful. But it all got too complacent when the Independent Television Companies Association and the Advertising Association men got up to tell the seminar what a gentlemanly sort of agreement they had worked out with advertisers.

Nader's line is pretty clear: he more or less starts from a point where all the forces of production are conspiring one with another against the consumers so that we have more pollution and lower standards of health and safety. His object is to reverse that, which means equally a conspiracy of consumers. As if we were not over-civilised enough, Nader is pursuing a philosophy which in the end is likely to civilise us out of existence. He is the product of what must be the most materialistic society in the world; his concern is with improving the quality of materialism. Yet what makes his philosophy ring a little hollow is his personal asceticism; his life in a two-roomed apartment with a communal telephone. It's as if the information acquired on his crusade had left him despairing of the consumer society. So why be at such pains to put it right?

How to make your £5 gift worth £60,000

Just as an early warning system is vital to national security, so is Early Diagnosis vital to spastic babies.

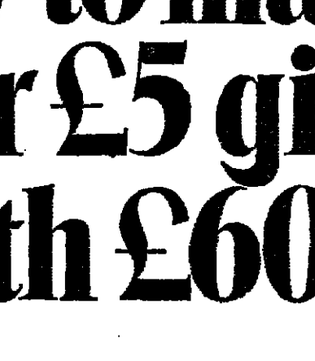
Symptoms of spasticity often disappear soon after birth. When they re-emerge, valuable time has been lost. Remedial treatment during those vital lost months could have enabled the child to attend a normal school and, later, to follow normal employment.

Without early treatment, that same child may have to spend all its life in Institutions or Homes, at a cost to the community of £60,000 or more.

Early Diagnosis is vital. It *must* be made available to every baby born in Britain.

£5 from you now will help towards establishing proper facilities for Early Diagnosis. As a result, thousands of children will have a chance of being saved from life in a wheelchair or an Institution, and helped to lead normal family lives.

Please send your cheque to-day.



Catch this baby before it falls

Early Diagnosis appeal

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY
EARLY DIAGNOSIS APPEAL (5),
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I enclose a contribution of £_____

Name _____
(Block Letters Please)

Address _____

_____

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MISCELLANY

Door stop

IS FOR ideology. "Close he Coalhouse Door," the eordie pitman's singing aga, is to be broadcast any ime now by the East German tate Radio. Alex Glasgow, who wrote it, has just received the German translation. All has been faithfully rendered, except for one song, his skittish "ABC of Socialism."

No trouble about "A is for Alienation," still less about 'B is for Bosses and Bastards" or "C is for Capitalism." But S and T have come in for a little delicate rewriting. In Glasgow's original, they read: "S is for Sad Stalinism, that gave us all such a bad name; T is for Trotsky the hero, who had to take all of the blame."

Which is not quite how the history of socialism in the twentieth century looks to Walter Ulbricht, or his successors. In the East German version, the lines now read: "S is for Socialism, which will soon be achieved; T is for Theory of Class Struggle, which will help it along the way." Or else.

Heads down

PARLIAMENT is back, but the drills and hammers that troubled MPs dropping in during the hols to check their post or debate Ulster have not ceased—and look like continuing for most of the next momentous session.

New offices are being built for members over the tops of sundry present offices, and new steel joists are being knocked in to bear the weight. All of which is making life hard for those nameless men who depend on the significant whisper from Ministers and their Shadows (apply to Miscellany for courses in lip-reading).

Work has finished on the parapet of the members' terrace, which is now two feet higher. But the floor has been left where it was, which means that no one shorter than Spencer *Le Merchant*, the towering Tory MP for High Peak, can either be seen or see over it. Perhaps it wasn't just the Thames floods they were worried about.

Pablo pomp

THE ART of diplomacy: the French Government is to mark Pablo Picasso's ninetieth birthday on Thursday by throwing open a 10-day free exhibition of his work at the Louvre. President Pompidou will "pay homage" in a public address, and praise for the Spanish expatriate is expected to be fulsome.

The Spanish Embassy said yesterday that it had no information about any official celebration in Spain. Picasso was invited to return to his homeland by Franco two years ago. Did the invitation still stand? "Any Spaniard



living abroad is welcome to return home whenever he likes."

Picasso may reflect that the general has 10 years to organise a really super beano for his hundredth.

Under the skin

ROBERT RHODES JAMES, political academic, editor of the "Chips" Channon diaries and contributor to "The Suez War," reckons it takes about ten years for the truth to come out. But still. Apart from David Butler's hardily perennial election delving, his "Ambition and Realities," just delivered to Weidenfeld, will be the first attempt by an outsider to peel the political onion of the Wilson years.

His Wilson, recollected after all of 16 months in tranquillity, has mellowed into almost the reverse of the abrasive, tough-talk image. "He is a remarkably unconfident man," says Rhodes James, director of the Institute for the Study of International Organisation at Sussex University. "His cockiness is absolute façade. Deep down he is very insecure. This basic insecurity makes him very suspicious of others." Harold is, at heart, "a nice, kind and good man."

So far, so credible. But in the book, Wilson's in-depth portrait keeps company with similar treatments of Heath and Powell, because, the author says, they are such similar men. They are all apparently ruthless, in essence classless, have worked their way up through the parliamentary maelstrom (Wilson in particular), and have no strong geographical links. They are a new breed of politician. Another thing—"They loathe each other."

Prime time

AN EXQUISITE crisis of conscience for the commercial television companies. Should they let their advertising time be used to plug the BBC?

The Beeb will be coyly grateful for all the plugs she may get when her monumental 13-part history of the British Empire is radiated in January. So costly is the enterprise that Time-Life is co-producing and co-financing both the series and its own, equally monumental, 98-issue part work on the Empire to be launched with the BBC series in January.

Time-Life, it is widely known, does not have to wait coyly for plugs. It can buy advertising time on ITV. Which it is doing. The result being that ITV viewers will be invited to buy a part work widely known to be associated with a monumental BBC series, which no doubt deserves all the plugs it may get.

The deal was a compromise. The ITA censors of television ads for such products as the Bible (part work), and "News of the World" (allegations of BBC corruption) decided that no advertising principle was at stake. No guidance there. So the television companies and Time-Life's admen had to put their heads together and decide just what to do about an offer to buy two 45-second and two 15-second spots, worth anything up to £25,000 at peak viewing time.

After much contemplation, the companies agreed to accept the advertising revenue on the understanding that on Tuesday's, the BBC's Empire day, the ads would not be shown before the start of the programme at about 9 p.m. Thus ensuring that the monumentally inclined will not be tempted to switch channels, and that the British Empire (25p weekly) may set its bounds ever wider.

From Raj to ruins

BY GEOFFREY MOORHOUSE

PICTURES BY MARK EDWARDS

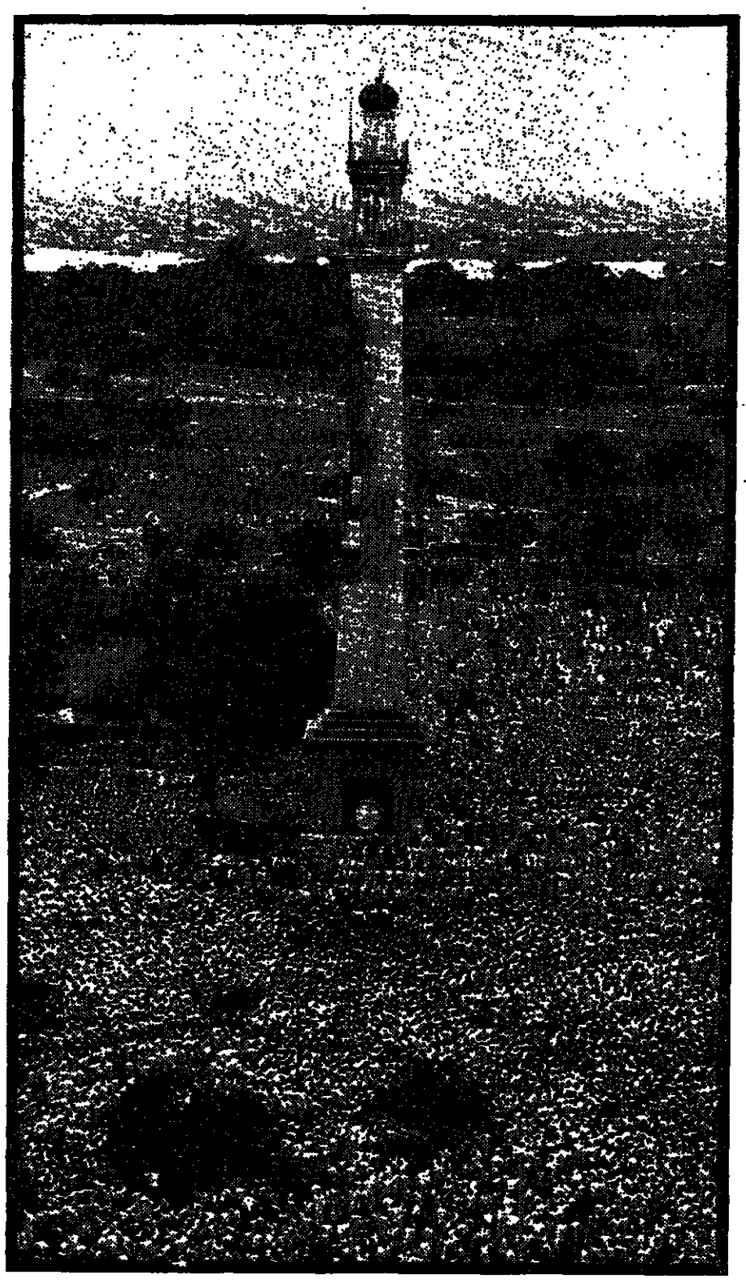


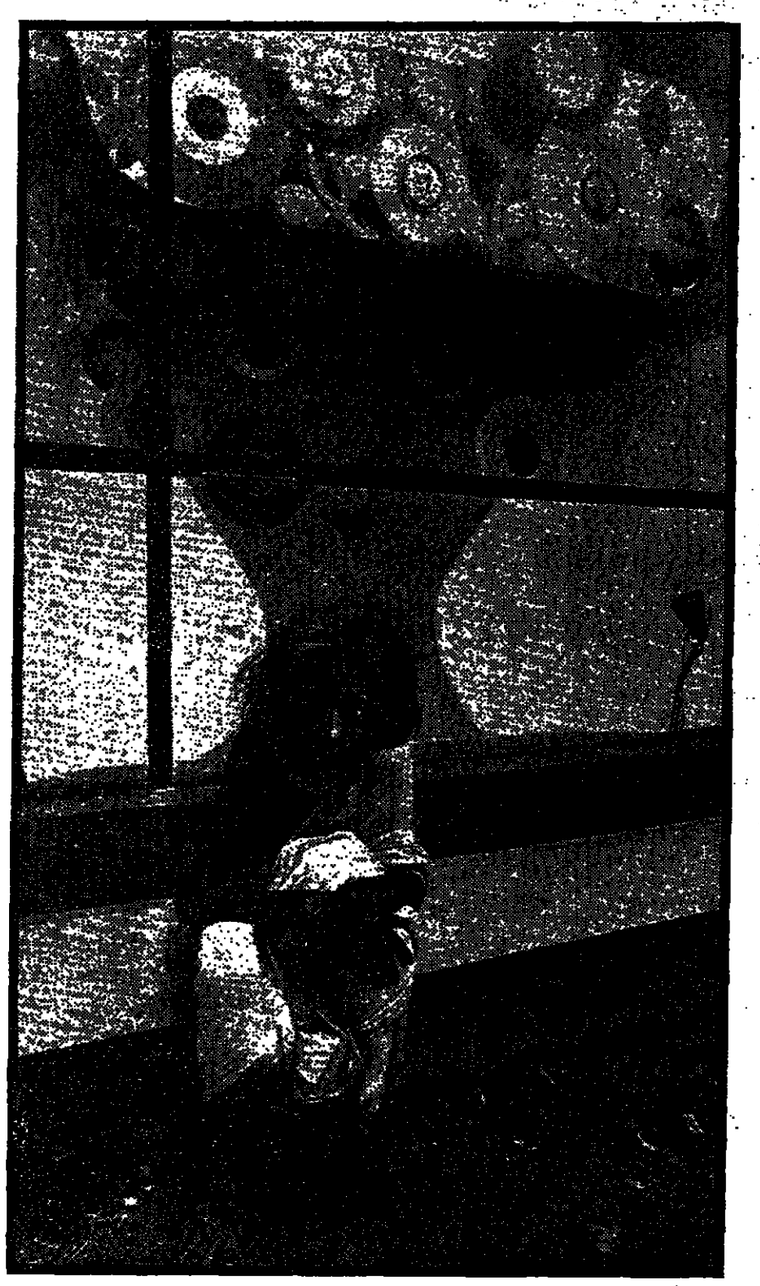
left : street scene near the centre of Calcutta

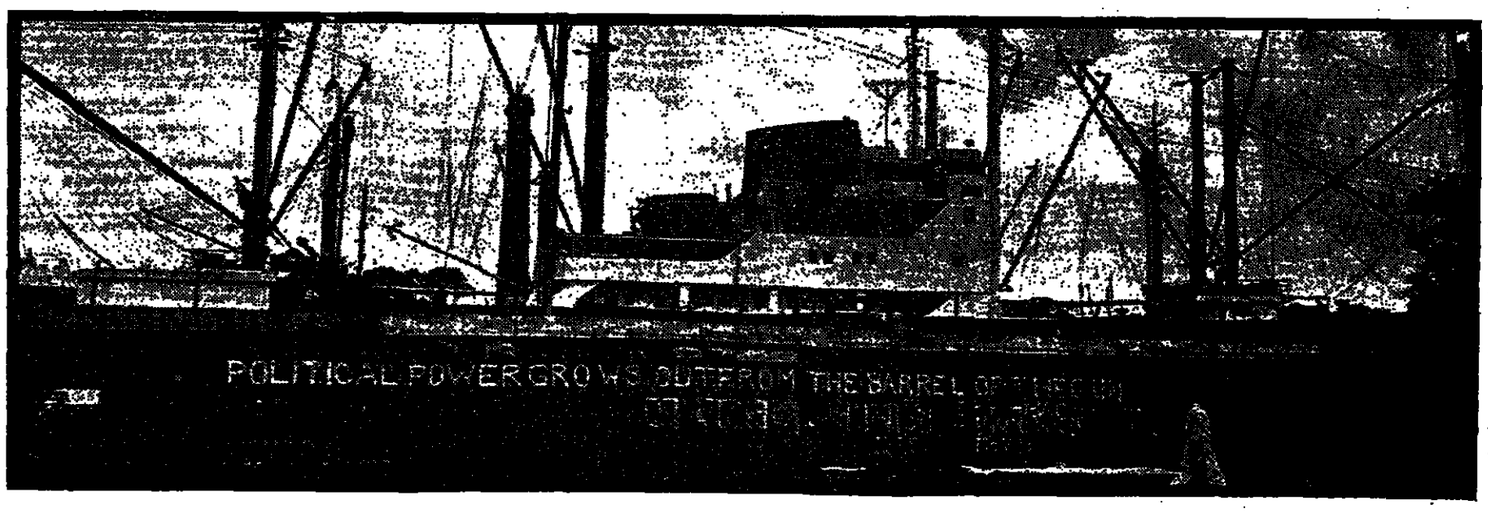
below left : Communist Party of India (Marxist) rally on the Maidan

below right : refugee from East Pakistan on Chowringhee, Calcutta's Oxford Street

bottom : decoration by slogan







'CALCUTTA,' by Geoffrey Moorhouse will be published on Thursday by Weidenfeld and Nicolson at £4.50

EVEN when Calcutta is at its most alarming and its most distasteful, it can warm you with some vivid expression of its humanity if you can shed your inhibitions, or at least move them aside for an instant, enough to take this in. The city is now decorated from one end to the other with the slogans and the symbols of what promises to be a brutal revolution if it breaks out properly, exhortations to action and representations of Mao Tse-tung are now splattered across half the walls standing between Bansberia in the North and Budge Budge in the South. Some of this is poetry. There are commonplace lines of prose by the hundred, parroted *from the chapbooks of Peking*, like "Make the seventies the decade of liberation" and "Political power grows out of a barrel of a gun."

But then, one day, you turn a corner in Ballygunge and find yourself face to face with "Awaken from your slumber, ye sons of Bengal, and give out a Leonine roar" alongside a most engaging stencilled portrait of Mao in delicate light blue wash, as carefully and fondly drawn as the work of the most dedicated pavement artist who is out to secure your appreciation as much as your money.

Or slip into National and Grindlay's Bank on Chowringhee, to change some of the money that has made this place what it has terribly become. Just round the corner in Park Street, a gang of men have been marching behind a red banner, shouting "Zindabad" for the long life of some cause or person, or "Biplab" for the revolution that will shorten many lives. Outside the bank a row of beggars squats and leans against the wall, not beseeching fiercely as so many beggars in Calcutta do, but each man and woman merely holding one arm out, gazing vacantly at the Maidan across the road, taking not the slightest notice of one another, petrified by the wasting inertia of their situation: for begging outside a bank is the emptiest beggary of all.

Inside, all is crisply air-conditioned security. Two or three men in khaki lounge or stroll watchfully with rifles at the sloppy trail. Peons queue listlessly at counters, awaiting the disbursement of their employers' funds, which suggests either shocking arrogance or a superb faith in human nature on someone's part, for these men are not very much better off than the beggars outside.

Visiting Europeans sit with glossy *magazines in plastic leather easy chairs*, nervously eyeing the rifles while they await the call of solvency. Local businessmen pad away to the glass doors and the street, pausing on the threshold to tuck briefcases even more firmly under their arms, for many hazards now await the rich man in this city when he leaves the protection of his stockades. Otherwise, the atmosphere of National and Grindlay's on Chowringhee is simply invested with all the calculated balance between service and self-interest that has put the bankers of London and the gnomes of Zurich so firmly in their place. It is equally depressing.

But it lightens wonderfully when you actually transact your modest business in travellers' cheques. For the clerk sits you in a cane chair by his side while he flicks through his variety of triplicated forms and tots up his columns of numbers with the same mannered absorption of his distant colleagues in Cornhill. He offers you a glass of water while you wait. He exchanges polite simplicities about the weather. He hands you a little brass disc which you must carry to the counter over there to recover your money. And when you ask him if you might please have your cash in so many ten-rupee notes, so many fivers and so many singles, he at once transforms National and Grindlay's into something bigger and better than an institution with his reply. "Ah, yes, yes," he says, scarcely looking up from his accounts, "if you'll just wait till I have finished this and then go over there with this, you shall have everything you need exactly in accordance with all your own sweet wishes."

Nowhere do you feel the oppressiveness of Calcutta more than at one of those interminable rallies on the Maidan organised by the Communist Party of India (Marxist). They generally start about teatime, they rarely finish before nine o'clock, and some of the hours between can drag heavily when you do not understand Bengali. But they are masterly exhibitions of organisation. An entrance has been created along the Red Road by lashing tall saplings together into a fence with an open gateway, and a corduroy path has been laid from this to the platform fifty yards away, so that the leaders shall not get their feet damp. The platform is high, so that anyone on it will be visible at a great distance, and it is large enough to accommodate twenty or thirty if they sit as close together as good comrades should.

It is illuminated with spotlights, it flutters with red flags, and it has a huge red backcloth upon which Lenin is straining resolutely forward from a thicket of banners. Everything is perfectly under control. There is a posse of young party bloods guarding the gateway and two lines of them flanking the path to the platform. They are all exceedingly neat in khaki drill trousers, with white shirts and carefully rolled-up sleeves, with standard army webbing belts blancoed in khaki green No. 3, and with the large red party roundel pinned on their chests—which makes them look a bit like a lot of very well-disciplined football supporters. *Some of them wear boots* and many of them wear the kepi, as fashionably introduced by Fidel Castro. They look alert, tough and extremely supple. Every one of them bears a *wrist-watch*.

These boys are nowhere near the bottom of Calcutta's pile. Not many people in the enormous crowd seem to be utterly poor either; at least, not the ones near the front. As they sit there upon the ground, row after attentive row of them, a brigade of young women to the fore, they seem mostly to be the clerks and the educated workers of the city together with many, many students. But, distantly across the Maidan, people have climbed trees and others are packed standing on top of the Esplanade tram shelters, and goodness knows where they come in the scale of things. There must be a hundred thousand here altogether. The most distant ones have their own background in glaring red; a neon sign at the top of Chowringhee with its message of Life Insurance For Security.

The leaders come through the guard of honour to the platform, men in white dhotis with their heads held high and not a party badge between them. Jyoti Basu speaks first and in the terms of Western oratory his would be an impassioned speech, but with the passion kept finely under control. Privately he thinks that there will be several more united fronts here, broken by periods of President's rule, until one party comes out of an election with enough votes to rule alone; but he is not saying this to his audience. He is telling them to beware of revisionism, that their enemies must beware if there is to be no bloodshed, that all who are not with them are against them. And his audience follows him closely but quietly, punctuating his hour at the loudspeaker with occasional surges of handclapping.

It *is only when he has sat down*, when Promode Dasgupta and Hare Krishna Konar are having their say, that you see why Bengalis think Basu at his worst in public speech. For theirs is the oratory that sends men delirious with dreams, that can set a rabble to a march of destruction. Basu has his rising moments and his dying falls, his left hand confidently on his hip while his right hand presents an indisputable point. But Dasgupta and Konar are magnetic.

They pace themselves as artfully as Billy Graham once did. They begin quietly, almost stealthily, and they will toss away a joke casually to play their people into humour. Gradually their pace quickens, their intonation rises, the crowd's excitement mounting with it, until they shut everything off with a gesture. Silence. Then they start again, but not quite so far down the *scale this time, and now they drive on* until they are trembling with the passions of their speech, until their voices have risen to a new and more fervent pitch than ever before, until one hand is raised high with its fingers curved and outstretched as though it were about to bring a mighty chorus into a crashing paean of exultation.

From start to finish they move this *crowd as Jyoti Basu has never moved* it for one instant. They have people roaring with laughter, with acclaim, with anger. They have men leaping to their feet and shaking their fists agreeably in return. They have everybody in that hundred thousand of followers prepared to follow them to the death. When the speeches are done, the leaders begin to sing the "Internationale." At once, something happens that fixes the contradictory parts of this monstrous but marvellous city. All over that crowd, torches are swiftly lit and held high in flaring salute. There i *something horribly lynch-eery* abou that moment; but at the same time yo *know that this is a turning point* i history perversely like those fe blessed days in Prague, when th people went out on the streets an signed that manifesto to stiffen Ale ander Dubcek and his colleague against the brow beating of the Russia Politburo at Cierna Nad Tisou.

These are not robots, although the can perhaps be made to behave such. For four and a half long-winde hours, small boys were roamin through that crowd, selling sweets o of glass jars and tea out of kettle *giggling even* with the rich Europea intruder as they went. While Dasgup and Konar were invoking the mo awful penalties against capitalism, stout party member was threading hi way *through their audience*, assiduousl collecting money for the revolutionar funds. Twice he came past the ric European and asked him, comrade, t subscribe with everybody else. On hi *third circuit he wonderfully forge* just where he was and where the pa of you relatively stood, and called yo "Sahib" instead.

To point out and enjoy these thing is not to ignore the real horrors of th city or in some obscure way to plea mitigation of them. The poverty Calcutta is an affront to the dignity *mankind* and a mocking tell-tale again the achievement of nations. We mus be rid of it. But before we can star to do that we must come to terms wit it; we must clear ourselves of th temptation to pass it by on the othe side because it is too awful to behold It is not. Yet there can now be ver little time left before something whic we may call disaster happens to th city. Perhaps it will be the disaste foreseen and feared by the tow planners, in which case we can onl guess at its course.

Possibly this will begin with som plague on a medieval scale, for th water pipes which the heirs of Messr Jessop and Co. laid a century ago hav just passed their cast-iron expectatio of life and they are surrounded by earth soaked in sewage, whos moistures will flow into the pipes whe they finally burst with age. While som people are counting their rising pile of dead, others will have become s maddened by their loss and by thei fury at the fates, that they will set ou to destroy. They will rage through *this city with torches, with knives, with* bombs, with pistols, with axes and with bare hands. They will burn everythin that can be put to the torch and th will smash everything that cannot b *burned and they will kill and terribly* mutilate anyone who gets in their way and even those who flee.

The destruction will be such tha Calcutta will cut itself off from th world outside as, in a small way, it ha already twice cut itself off in recen times; the telephone lines will b severed, the roads will be blocked, th railway lines will be blown apart and at Dum Dum, aircraft which come in to land will be set upon by swarming mobs and destroyed, their passengers massacred. Nothing will be heard from Calcutta for days and the world will wonder what has at last become of it. When the world finally lumbers down to the Hooghly, past the refugees who will be streaming away in hundreds of thousands and possibly millions, it will discover a city of smoking ruins with a handful of savages who are beginning to destroy one another.

Perhaps there will be another kind of disaster before Calcutta *is left to* its plague, though this one threatens only the rich in their nightmares. In this haunting horror, the night comes when every poor man in the city rises *from his pavement and his squalid* bustee and at last dispossesses the rich with crazy ferocity. The arsenals of the rich will be no protection against this onslaught in the close confine*ments of Calcutta, for there are so* many millions of poor here and only a few thousand of rich, and life is very cheaply lived upon a pavement and in a bustee.

*There will be a signal for this night*mare to become reality and it will be given by the rickshaw men who have pulled so many rich people around Calcutta like animals all their lives. They will begin to pass it on when darkness falls, as the rich move away to their homes and their pleasures. All over the city and along the Hooghly there will be the sound of bells being *tapped one after another* against the shafts of motionless rickshaws or upon the sides of lamp posts. As any rich man walks the streets that night he will be followed wherever he goes, from one pool of light to the next, by this dull anvil ring of rickshaw bells. Tap-tap-tap, the signal will pursue him mysteriously down each street, and there will be no shaking it off. It will tell him that his time has come.

The time for compassion will be past.

© Geoffrey Moorhouse

هكذا من الأصل

ARLIAMENT

TUC attacked n labour code

bert Carr, Secretary for nent, was challenged on e of Upper Clyde Ship- when he introduced a tive document on the industrial practice.

e Ashton (Lab, Basset- ervened to ask whether e would have avoided ition at UCS.

arr replied: "I have er and over again, that dealing essentially with itive rather than cura- licine. I cannot guaran- vould have avoided any ar incident.

managers and trade officials, employers' ions and trade unions, ntly did their best to ld take in the terms of ciples laid down in this e chance of the sort of es you refer to cannot noved altogether, but be *substantially* mini-

code was issued origin- Mr Carr in June. It sets e *responsibilities of* and employers, methods nunication and bargain- sultative machinery, the *ment, qualification*, and of shop stewards, al grievance proce- and disciplinary proce-

arr said that, although nentary, the code and dustrial Relations Act o different things. "The ovides legal rights and legal obligations, the code is a state- good practice which, in respects, goes well beyond legal rights and obligations which are usually, by necessity, almost minimum standards."

The fundamental principle *underlying the code was that* industrial relations in an industrialised, free society were best conducted by collective bargain*ing between employers and* strong trade unions. "If this principle is not reflected in the code — as has been claimed — *then I am only too willing to* listen to any suggestions for remedying this."

He admitted that the code *would stretch both managements and unions* — "rather considerably." But it was meant to do this.

He had received many comments, but unfortunately nothing of a considered nature from the TUC or from most of the *largest unions.*

The TUC saw fit to issue a press statement "within minutes" of publication of the document. "*It is obvious that* this comment must have been prepared before the document had been properly read, let *alone studied* or *considered* by the TUC. I do not believe this reaction was worthy of the TUC both in its responsibility to the country and its responsibility for 10 million trade union members for whom it claims to be spokesman."

He hoped *the Parliamentary* Labour Party would take a more constructive attitude. He wanted to hear the views of all *MPs, which would be taken into* account.

Mrs Barbara Castle, for the Opposition, said the Opposition *would vote against the Govern*ment because the code was "the child of the Industrial Relations Act."

Mr Carr had turned his back on a "moment of maximum opportunity" for consultation with the TUC. "He deliberately preferred to embitter industrial relations."

Every action of the Minister since he took office had been designed to make a scapegoat of the trade unions. "*His job is to* nourish conciliation, not conflict, secure fair treatment for Government employees, and *battle inside the Cabinet* against rising prices and unemployment. Instead, from the moment that he took office, he *has done the exact opposite.*"

She went on: "It is no use Mr Carr coming along with his belated olive branch today when *everyone in the House* knows that he has been the willing instrument of this Cabinet's economic and politi*cal strategy to declare war on* the trade union movement."

"The Government's only strategy for dealing with infla*tion was to reduce the bargain*ing power of the unions. "How can you expect the unions to sit down amicably with manage*ment when every breach of this* one-sided code can be used against them in an industrial relations court?"

The code was not a charter for trade unionism, and that was why the TUC would have nothing to do with it. Nowhere in the document *did* the Government say management ought to recognise trade unions.

"This code is the true child *of its parent, an Act designed to* reduce the dignity, the status, and the freedom of trade unionists."

Mr Emlyn Hooson (L, Montgomery) said one of the greatest weaknesses of the Labour Government was that it *did not deal with industrial* relations. But what was needed was a much more precise guide to the courts, employers, and *trade unionists.* Mr Carr's code did not match up to what he was seeking to do in the Act.

The debate continued.

£7.5M to India victims

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, said Britain was to make a further £7.5 millions available for relief among Pakistani refugees in India and an adidtional £1 million for relief in East Pakistan.

Replying to **Mrs Doris Fisher** (*Lab., Ladywood*) *he said* he had repeatedly said the responsibility for a political settlement in East Pakistan lay *with the Pakistan Government* and people. The humanitarian aspects were a matter of international concern.

Sir Alec went on: "This brings our total contributions to over £14 millions for relief among the refugees, and £2 millions for relief in East Pakistan. I hope that other nations will also respond generously to U Thant's appeals."

Mr Bernard Braine (C., Essex SE) stressed the need to ensure that relief actually reached the needy and the suffering.

Mr Denis Healey, for the Opposition, referred to growing reports of troop movements and asked whether Sir Alec had *considered raising the matter in* the Security Council, as a threat to peace.

Sir Alec said he understood Pakistan had offered to withdraw her troops 10 kilometres or so from the frontier. India's response had not yet been received and "it does not look as if it will be favourable."

Neither Pakistan nor India would admit that there was a threat to peace. *It* was very difficult for any other Government to bring this to the UN on these grounds. "I think the situation can only be watched very carefully."

Mr John Stonehouse (Lab., Wednesbury) said the genocide convention had been breached by the Pakistan authorities "during the repression of the last seven months."

Sir Alec replied that the Government could only do its best behind the scenes.

o big ow' on olls

is wrong to suggest there ything in the nature of a legal row over Rolls- engine design patents, vid Price, Under-Secre- rade and Industry, said. had been asked by Mr l Bishop (Lab. Newark) nment on "the serious ions in the 'Sunday Business News' that s of pounds worth of es of Rolls-Royce engine s may be lost because of ay in which the British nment took over Rolls- patents."

Bishop said there were erious allegations of a legal row between the US British Governments. d you ensure that Britain taken safeguards that s and patents do not fall the hands of overseas ors?"

Price said: "Rolls-Royce s were transferred to the nment to safeguard their

Anthony Wedgwood for the Opposition, asked figure indilating how public money had been itted to Rolls-Royce.

Price replied: "The ed cost will be published White Paper which will published as soon as le."

Short life predicted for 'patrials nonsense'

A large part of the Immigra*tion Bill would have* to be altered if Britain signed the Treaty of Rome, **Lord Gardiner**, who was Lord Chancellor in the *Wilson Government, said* in the Lords yesterday. He was speaking on the third reading of the Bill, which is due *to* return to the *Commons with about* 70 amendments.

Lord Gardiner said: "Sooner or later, we are bound to give further thought to who our citizens are. This patrials business is a bit of nonsense which cannot last." If we joined the Common Market, a number of questions already raised in discussion on the Bill would have to be considered again.

When we signed the Treaty of Rome, the question would be who were our nationals, and we would have to alter a large part of the immigration rules because of immigrants from the Community.

Lord Gardiner said he was grateful for the Bill in that, as amended, it rid the statute book of the old temporary emergency legislation about immigrants.

The Minister of State, Home *Office*, **Lord Windlesham**, *said*: "In this Bill, directly and indirectly, we are dealing with a subject of the very greatest *significance in the future of our* society.

"How we handle this question, involving moral issues and deep *conflicts of interest*, and reconciling the civil liberties of the majority with attempts at evasion by the minority, will be a test of the effectiveness and responsiveness of government."

The Government had undertaken, he said, to replace existing makeshift bases for immigration control. When the present controversy died down, it would be seen that the Bill represented a bringing into line of immigration control with present-day British society.

Lord Barnby (C) said there were those who said we already had more immigrants than were necessary for complete assimilation and integration. "We often hear that term, but surely it betrays a wrong conception of the ethnic habits of different people who prefer to be with heir own kind," he said.

Lord Brockway (Lab) said: "This is a racially discriminatory Bill. I believe it will mean that *for every white person* excluded from this country, there will be 1,000 non-whites excluded." It would have a bad effect on community relations and on the Commonwealth. "I fear this Bill will add to the confrontation between white *and non-white races in* the world," Lord Brockway said.

Lord Garner said he was not against control in present cir*cumstances*, "*but to go from* total freedom to a total ban on permanent settlement within a decade is a very drastic move *indeed.*" *Restrictions* would apply to non-patrial Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders who still regarded *this country as home*. "I *think* the Bill marks a sad occasion so far as old relations are concerned," Lord Garner said.

From the Opposition front bench, **Lady White** said if we had already beer. members of the Common Market, the Immi*gration Bill would not have* l een introduced. People did not realise the extent of the disadvantages Commonwealth *citizens would face, compared* with citizens from Common Market countries.

Lord Windlesham, replying *said for assistance to immi*grants wishing to return home the present system would give help under the Supplementary *Benefits Commisssion in only* very restricted circumstances, such as when an immigrant had not prospect of obtaining work.

"The criterion is, therefore, the point at which somebody has become established as a burden on public funds. The Government does not think that that is right."

He announced: "International Social Service of Great Britain has now agreed to operate, at Government expense, the scheme for giving assistance under the terms of the Bill to immigrants leaving the United Kingdom."

Lord Windlesham added: "The intention is only to *assist* those who have failed to settle down here, and who cannot be expected to finance their departure themselves."

The Bill was given a third reading and was passed without a division. The Lords rose until *Thursday*.

Gallery fees in January

Charges for admission to national museums were expected to begin on January 3, the Minister for the Arts, Lord Eccles, said in the Lords.

Legislation would be introduced to enable the British Museum, the British Museum (Natural History), the National Museum of Antiquities of Scot*land, and the National Galleries* of Scotland, to charge "because their powers must be proof against challenge," Lord Eccles said.

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(and the coming back)

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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE ☆ ★ ☆

ADELPHI (836 7611). Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Thur. at 3.0. Sats. at 4.0. THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME
SHOW BOAT
with the immortal Songs of KERN & HAMMERSTEIN.

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
ALDWYCH 836 6404
Joyce's
EXILES
(Tonight, tomorrow, and Thurs. 7.30, Oct. 28, 29, 30 m & e): Etherege's THE MAN OF MODE (Fri. 7.30, Sat. 2.30 & 7.30, Nov. 4, 5): A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (Mon. 7.30, Oct. 26, 27 m & e—all seats sold): Pinter's OLD TIMES (Nov. 6 m & e): Gorky's ENEMIES (Nov. 8, 9—last perfs).

THE PLACE, Dukes Rd, Euston. 387 0031. Tonight 7.30. Robert Montgomery's
SUBJECT TO FITS
All tickets 90p (plus 10p non-members RSC & Place Clubs).

AMBASSADORS (836 1171). Evs. 8. Sats. 5 and 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR.

APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. "IF WE SEE A BETTER PLAY THIS YEAR WE'LL BE LUCKY." Obsvr.
FORGET-ME-NOT LANE
By PETER NICHOLS

ASHCROFT, Croydon 688 9291. Until Sat. Evgs. 7.45 Sat. 5 & 8. Northern Dance Theatre
GALA WEEK OF BALLET
inc. Peter and the Wolf.

CAMBRIDGE (836 6056). *Evenings 8.0* Sats. 6.0 & 8.40. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. RALPH RICHARDSON, JILL BENNETT
WEST OF SUEZ
By JOHN OSBORNE

COMEDY (930 2578). Eve. 8.15. Sat. 6.0, 8.40 (Wed. 2.30). (Red. Prices 25p to £1.) Charles Tingwell, Gay Singleton, Richard Coleman in 6th GREAT YEAR Terence Frisby's
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME

CRITERION (930 3216). Evgs. 8. Sat. 5.15 & 8.30.
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
by Simon Gray. Dir. Harold Pinter. BRILLIANT PLAY.—"ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE YEAR." E. Stan.

DRURY LANE (936 8108). Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. "A SUMPTUOUS MUSICAL." D. Tel.
THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE on the life of JOHANN STRAUSS. "HUGELY ENJOYABLE."—S. Times

DUCHESS (836 8243). Evenings 8.30. Friday and Saturday 6.15, 8.30. "It's true it is."—Sun. THE
DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN
"MAKES 'OH! CALCUTTA!' SEEM LIKE 'LITTLE WOMEN' AND IT'S FUNNIER THAN BOTH."—N.Y.T.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30 until Oct. 30
MICHEAL MAC LIAMMOIR
in TALKING ABOUT YEATS
"A bravura performance . . . rush to the Duke of York's."—The Times.

FORTUNE (836 2238). Evgs. at 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Thur. 2.45. GERALD HARPER in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S Thriller Triumph
SUDDENLY AT HOME
"FIRST RATE PLAY WITH INGENIOUS MURDER PLOT." D. Tel.

GARRICK (836 4601). Evs 8. Sat. 5.45 8.30. Mat. (red. prices) Wed. 2.45
BRIAN RIX ALFRED MARKS
"In pursuit of bedworthy birds." SM. "DON'T JUST LIE THERE, SAY SOMETHING!" "Side-splitting SMASH HIT."—BBC.

GLOBE (437 1592). Evenings 7.30.
ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre. Hilarious Comedy, acting sensation—Sk.

THEATRES

HAYMARKET (930 9832). Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5.0 & 8.15. ALEC GUINNESS, JEREMY BRETT
A Voyage Round My Father
by JOHN MORTIMER

HER MAJESTY'S (930 6606) Opens tonight 7.0. Subs. 7.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
HOWARD KEEL & DANIELLE DARRIEUX
in a New Musical
AMBASSADOR

KING'S HEAD, Islington 226 1916. Philip Stone and Howard Goorney in Death in Leicester. 8.30. Dinner Optl. 7.30.

LYRIC (437 3686). 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Wed. 3.0 (red. prices). ROBERT MORLEY Mary MILLER and Jan HOLDEN
HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES
New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn, author of "Relatively Speaking." "VERY, VERY FUNNY."—Standard. NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR!

MAY FAIR (629 3036). Evgs. 8.15. Saturdays 6.15 and 8.45. GEORGE COLE in the BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.—E. Standard Award.
THE PHILANTHROPIST
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR.—Plays & Player Award.

MERMAID 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835. Evenings 8.0, Mat. Th. & Sat. 3.0.
OTHELLO

THE NATIONAL THEATRE
NEW THEATRE. 836 3878. Evs. 7.30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 3. Until Mon.:
AMPHITRYON 38
"Christopher Plummer—an actor of massive presence" "Geraldine McEwan—the zenith of her career." Oct. 26 to Nov. 2: DANTON'S DEATH "A triumph for Christopher Plummer."
OLD VIC. 928 7616. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 2.15. Tomorrow until Mon. next
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
Oct. 26 to Nov. 2: THE CAPTAIN OF KOPENICK "Paul Scofield —a tremendous comic performance." Reduced price Mat. Thurs. Seats available, book now.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970 (Members). YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT McGonagall & his works. Lunchtime 1.15 to Fri.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Portable/Traverse present LAY BY by 7 authors. Opening Wed. 20th at 7.30.

PALACE (437 6834). 2nd YEAR. Ev. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 and 8.30.
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE with ROY HUDD

PALLADIUM. 437 7373. Nightly at 6.15 and 8.45. Mat. Sat. 2.40
THE CLIFF RICHARD SHOW
with Hank MARVIN, Bruce WELCH, and John FARRAR. Special Guest Star DORA BRYAN. Nov. 1 for 2 weeks: VAL DOONICAN. Nov. 16 for 4 weeks: DES O'CONNOR. Dec. 21: CINDERELLA. Book Now.

PHOENIX (836 8611). Mon., Thur. 8, Fr. Sat. 5.15 (25p to £1.40p & 8.30 4th YEAR OF LONDON'S LONGEST RUNNING MUSICAL
CANTERBURY TALES
"RACIEST, BAWDIEST, MOST GOOD-HEARTED and GOOD-HUMOURED SHOW IN LONDON."—Sun. Times. 1500th perf Oct. 29.

PICCADILLY (437 4506). Last 2 wks. Evs. 7.45. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2.30 JUDY PARFITT, MARGARET TYZACK
VIVAT! VIVAT REGINA!
by Robert Bolt with MARK DIGNAM.

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6.10, 8.45. Return of
ERIC SYKES JIMMY EDWARDS
BIG BAD MOUSE
NEVER STOPPED LAUGHING.—E.N.

QUEEN'S (734 1166). Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0.
KENNETH MORE
in GETTING ON
by ALAN BENNETT
"MR MORE gives the performance of his life"—Financial Times.

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564. Evs. at 8. Until Oct. 30 Le Théâtre du Soleil
1789
"A revolutionary event."—Guardian.

ROYAL COURT (730 1745) Evenings 7.30. Sat. 8.0 HARRY ANDREWS in EDWARD BOND'S
LEAR

ROYALTY. 405 8004. Mon., Tu., Th., F. 8.0, W. St 6.15, 9.0 Adults only SECOND FANTASTIC YEAR
OH! CALCUTTA!
"AMAZING & AMUSING."—D. Exp. "THE NUDITY IS STUNNING."—D.T. "BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL." ST

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8.0. Sat 5. 8.30 (Wed. 2.45 red prices). MARIUS GORING, JOHN FRASER
SLEUTH
Now in its Second Thrilling Year. "Best for years."—Evg. News.

SAVOY (836 8888). 8.0. Sat. 5.0, 8.0. Wed. 2.30 4th Yr. Jeremy HAWK, Muriel PAVLOW in W. D. HOME'S *Greatest ever Comedy Success.*
THE SECRETARY BIRD

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE (836 6596). Evs. 8. Fri., Sat. 5.30, 8.40.
4TH BEAUTIFUL YEAR
"HAIR"
Few good seats available tonight.

SHAW (388 1394). Avis Bunnage, Joseph O'Conor in Peter Terson's SLIP ROAD WEDDING. Evenings 7.30. Sat. 8.0. Mat. Wed. 2.30.

SOHO THEATRE, at the King's Head AS IS PROPER by TOM MALLIN. Tues.-Sun. 1.15 p.m. Tel: 226 1916.

STRAND (836 2660). 8.0 (Thurs. 3.0 Reduced prices). Sat. 5.45 & 8.30. Michael CRAWFORD, Linda THORSON, and Evelyn LAYE in
NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH
"HYSTERICALLY FUNNY."—S. Tms.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Evenings 8.0 (ex. Mon.) AC/DC by Heathcote Williams.

VAUDEVILLE (836 9988). Evgs. 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45, Sat. 5 and 8. MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTON, LANA MORRIS, TERENCE ALEXANDER and CICELY COURTNEIDGE
in MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM
"LAUGHTER HIT of the Year. I never stopped laughing."—People.

VICTORIA PALACE (834 1317) Nightly 6.15 and 8.45. £100,000 Spectacular Production of THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW
MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

WHITEHALL (930 6692/7765). London Theatre of Adult Entertainment Mon. Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8.30. Wed. 6.15 and 8.45. Sat. 7.30 and 10.0 London's Controversial Sex Comedy
PYJAMA TOPS
THIRD FANTASTIC YEAR

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Evgs 7.45. Sat. 5.0 and 8.15. Thurs. 2.45. CORIN REDGRAVE CIARAN MADDEN
ABELARD AND HELOISE
"Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. "A vivid mind-stretching experience." Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 7616 Tnt., Tomor., Th., Fri., Mon., 8.0 Sat. 2.30 & 8.0 OEDIPUS. Tues. Oct 26 at 8.0 Waiting for Godot. 40p.

TALK OF THE TOWN (734 5051). Fully air-conditioned. from 8.15 dining and dancing at 9.30 revue. TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT and at 11
VINCE HILL

Use prefix 01 only when telephoning from outside London

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8861). THE GO-BETWEEN (AA). Bookable. ABC 1 2.0, 5.0, 8.0. ABC 2 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
ACADEMY ONE. (437 2981.) Luis Bunuel's TRISTANA (A). Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.25, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Bo Widerberg's The Ballad of JOE HILL (AA). Pgs. 1.5, 3.30, 6.0, 8.35.
ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI. Toshiro Mifune. Showing 5.30, 8.25.
ASTORIA Charing Cross Rd (580 9562) THE GREAT BATTLE (A) 70mm. Sep. progs. 2.30, 8.0. Bkble. LAST 2 DAYS.
CAMEO POLY, Oxford Cir. 580 1744. The Ultimate Trip. 2001 . . . A SPACE ODYSSEY (U). Progs. 2.10, 4.50, 7.40.
CAMEO ROYAL, Ch X Rd (930 6915) KAMA SUTRA (X) PERMISSIVE (X)
CARLTON. 930 3711. WILLARD (X). Progs. 1.5, 3.0, 5.30, 8.5. (WILLARD starts at 1.20, 3.50, 6.25, 9.0.) Late Shows Fri. & Sat. 11.15.
CURZON, Curzon Street. 499 3737. Bernardo Bertolucci's THE CONFORMIST (X) 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.
DOMINION, Tott. Ct Rd. (580 9562). OLIVER! (U). Sep. progs. 2.30, 8.0. Bkble. NOW BOOKING! FIDDLER ON THE ROOF (U). OPENS Dec. 10.
EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA). At 2.25, 7.25. Late Sat. 11.30 Bkble.
LEICESTER Square Theatre (930 5252). Mike Nichols, Jack Nicholson, Candice Bergen, Arthur Garfunkel, Ann-Margret and Jules Feiffer CARNAL KNOWLEDGE (X). Colour. Cont. progs. 11.45 a.m., 1.55 p.m., 3.55 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Suns. 3.55 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Late show Fri., Sats. 11.15. Royal Circle seats may be booked in advance.
ODEON Haymarket (930 2738/2771). THE MUSIC LOVERS (X). Richard Chamberlain, Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bkble. 2.0, 5.15, 8.25. Sun. 4.30, 8.0. Late show Sat. 11.45.
ODEON, Leicester Square (930 6111). Walt Disney Productions Present BEDKNOBS & BROOMSTICKS (U). A New Magical Musical starring Angela Lansbury, David Tomlinson. Sep. progs. Mon. to Fri. 2.30, 8.0. Sat. 2.0, 5.0, 8.15. Sun. 4.0, 8.0. Bookable.
ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011). BLIND TERROR (X). 1.30, 4.45, 8.15. Bookable.
ODEON, St Martin's Lane (836 0691). Milos Forman's Brilliant Comedy TAKING OFF (X). *Screenings each* day at 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.50. Plus Sat. 11.15. Weekday prgs 2.0, 3.40, 5.55, 8.15. Sun. Prgs 3.40, 5.55, 8.15.
PARAMOUNT, Regent Street. 839 6494 LOVE STORY (AA). *Progs.* 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.
PARIS PULLMAN Sth Ken. 373 5898. Satyajit Ray's DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE FOREST (A). 3.30, 6.0, 8.30.
PLAZA, Regent Street, (930 8944). THE DESERTER (AA). Progs. 2.45 4.40, 6.45, 8.50.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 Ingmar Bergman's THE TOUCH (X). Sept. perfs. 2.30, 6.15, 9.0. Bkble.
RITZ, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). Joe Cocker MAD DOGS & ENGLISHMEN (A) 2.0, 4.10, 6.35, 8.40. Last 2 days.
STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus. 437 3300 Susan George, Honor Blackman, Ian Bannen FRIGHT (X). *Progs.* 1.30, 3.40, 6.0, 8.20.
VENUS 485 9658 Off Kentish Town Rd, N.W.1 Eisenstein's IVAN THE TERRIBLE (Part 1) (A) plus LE JETEE (A) 4.00, 6.20, 8.40.
WARNER RENDEZVOUS, Leicester Sq. (439 0791). THE DEVILS (X). SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30, 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m. Sun. 3.30, 6.50, 8.20. NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STARTS. Normal prices. £1.10 seats bookable.
WARNER WEST END, Leic. Sq. (439 0791) Jane Fonda, Donald Sutherland in KLUTE (X). Progs. 1.25, 3.40, 6.5, 8.25. Late Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m.

CONCERTS

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA
Victoria Embankment, London E.C.4
A NEW TRAINING FOR TEACHERS
Beginning in September, 1972, new courses of teacher-training in music and in speech and drama will be undertaken jointly with Trent Park College of Education. The courses will last initially for three years, after which candidates who reach a high enough level in the final examinations may spend a fourth year at Trent Park reading for the B.Ed. Degree or at this School to take the Graduate Music Diploma or the Post-Diploma Certificate in Speech and Voice. Full details may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, Trent Park College of Education, Cockfosters, Barnet, Herts, to whom application forms must be returned by October 23.

ART EXHIBITIONS

COLNAGHI'S
14 Old Bond Street, W 1.
LOAN EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS BY OLD MASTERS FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR GEOFFREY GATHORNE-HARDY
Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. The Exhibition will remain open until Friday, November 5, 1971.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 5/7 Porchester Place, W 2. DE WOLFE—Paintings. Daily 10-6. Saturdays 10-1.

GIMPEL FILS, 50 South Molton Street, W 1. 01-493 2498. LOUIS LE BROCQUY—new paintings.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council). Two exhibitions, 11 LOS ANGELES ARTISTS and TANTRA until Nov. 7. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6; Tues., Thurs. 10-8. Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p. Tues., Thurs. 6-8. 20p (admits to both exhibitions).

LEONARD KOETSER GALLERY, 13 Duke Street, St James's, 01-930 9348. Autumn Exhibition of Fine Old Master Paintings. October 8 to November 30. Daily 10-6 p.m. Saturdays 10-1 p.m.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY, 285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3. DENIS MITCHELL—Recent Sculpture. Until Oct. 30. Open all day Saturday.

MARLBOROUGH FINE ARTS
6 Albemarle Street, W.1.
BEN NICHOLSON—"New Reliefs." Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30 Until October 30.

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD. 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. OSKAR KOKOSCHKA *Original graphics 1963-1971.* Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

OMELL GALLERIES. New selections of 19th and 20th Century Paintings, at realistic prices. 22 Bury Street, St James's SW 1.

REDFERN GALLERY, 20 Cork St., W 1. JOHN CARTER — NEW WORKS Until October 23 Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. ENSOR TO PERMEKE — Nine Flemish Painters, 1880-1950. Admission 50p. Mondays 25p. Season tickets £1.25. Students and pensioners half price. Weekdays 10-6. Sundays 2-6.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 937 5883. JOHN BRATBY, R.A. Until Oct. 23. Tues.-Sat. 10-6. Wed. 10-8.

WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 2 and 34 Cork Street, W 1 (439 1866). PICASSO, LEGER EXHIBITION Daily 10-1. Sats. 10-1. Until October 30.

EXHIBITIONS

KENSINGTON Antiques Fair. Town Hall. Til Oct. 23. 11 am-8 pm ex. Sun.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
Son et Lumière Revival. Evenings except Sun. & Mon. at 8.30 p.m. Box Office 50 New Bond St., W.1. Tel. 01-499 9957.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington. Fashion: an anthology by Cecil Beaton until January 16. Wkdys 10-6 (Thurs. 10-9). Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. 20p.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM Sadler's Wells OPERA Tonight & Fri at 7.30
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
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THEATRES (Outside London)

Manchester

LIBRARY THEATRE COMPANY FORUM THEATRE 437 9963. Tues.-Fri. 7.30. Sat. 8.0 Kenneth Farrington, Paul Moriarty in WAITING FOR GODOT by Samuel Beckett. Until Oct. 30
LIBRARY THEATRE 236 7406 Mon-Fri. 7.30. Sat 8.0, Wed Mat 2.30 Patricia Heneghan and Mike Pratt in LORNA AND TED by John Hale. *Until* Oct. 30.
PALACE. 061-236 0184. This week 7.30 and mat. Wednesday 2.30 Doggie Chapman's OLD TYME MUSIC HALL Review starring Ken Platt, Bruce Trent and a host of favourites. Stall 60p, 50p, 40p. Circles 60p, 45p, 20p. OAPs (on doors) with pension book to best seats 30p except Saturday. Nov. 1 John Hanson in A WALTZ DREAM. Nov. 8 Peter Adamson, David Jason in PARTNERS. New Comedy. Dec. 18 ALADDIN.

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November 1st Week. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30.
CANDIDA PLAYS present CHRISTOPHER FRY'S THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING
November 8th Week. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30.
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET Mon. to Wed., The Nutcracker. Thurs. to Sat. (triple bill) Dances from Napoli, Petrouchka, Graduation Ball.
November 15th Week. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30.
FENELLA FIELDING in COLETTE
November 22nd Week. Evgs. 7.30.
WELSH NATIONAL OPERA Mon. and Fri., The Magic Flute. Tues., The Barber of Seville. Wed. and Sat., Aida. Thurs., Lulu.
November 29th Week. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30.
ROYAL BALLET
Mon. and Thurs., *Les Rendez.* . *The* Rake's Progress, The Grand Tour. Tues. Facade, Las Hermanas, Pineapple Poll. Wed. (Mat.), Facade, The Rake's Progress, Solitaire. Wed. (Eve.) Facade, La Hermanas, Soi-aire. Friday, Les Patineurs, Lilac Garden, Caprichos, Pineapple Poll. Saturday (Mat.). Les Patineurs, Lilac Garden, Monotones No. 2, The Grand Tour. Sat. (Eve.), Les Patineurs, Monotones No. 2, Caprichos, The Grand Tour.
For Christmas and New Year Season. Opening Thurs., Dec. 16, at 7.30.
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This Week
OCT 18-23 at 8 pm (Sat. 6 & 8.40 pm) ROY DOTRICE BEATRIX LEHMANN
Charles Dyer's
MOTHER ADAM
A new play from the author of "Rattle of a Simple Man" Prior to London. 80p, 70p, 60p, 50p. Advance Booking. Wilmslow 22265/24850.

Birmingham

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Bolton

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Liverpool

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NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE Tel. 45671 Evenings 7.30. Saturday 3.0 & 8.0 Student Preview Tonight. Tkts. 25p. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
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TODAY 1.0 to 2.0
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IAN COMBOY, Bass
Accompanist: JOHN WILSON
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Admission 15p Students 10p.

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Sheffield

SHEFFIELD CITY HALL
This Friday at 7.30
HALLE ORCHESTRA
MOZART ... Ov., The Marriage of Figaro
BUSONI ...... Violin Concerto in D
ELGAR ...... Symphony No. 2 in E flat
JAIME LAREDO
DANIEL BARENBOIM
October 30 at 7.0
HALLE ORCHESTRA
ROSSINI ... *Overture, La Gazza Ladra*
TCHAIKOVSKY ...... Violin Concerto
WALTON .... Symphony No. 2
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CINEMAS (Outside London)

Manchester

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ABC DEANSGATE 852 5252. *Final Week. CLINT EASTWOOD* KELLY'S HEROES (A). 2.30 and 7.30

GAUMONT, Oxford Street 236 8264 NUN OF MONZA 1.25, 5.0, 8.45

HALE (Licensed Bar) 928 2218 Dean Martin AIRPORT (A) One Performance 7.25: Feature 8 p.m.

MANCHESTER FILM THEATRE, Oxford Street, 237 0497 (Public) Liza Minnelli in TELL ME THAT YOU LOVE ME, JUNIE MOON (X) and BAREFOOT IN THE PARK (A) 8.20, Eve. 6.25. Mats. W/Sat. 2.30. Next Week: FANTASIA (U).

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ODEON (Oxford Street) 236 8264 CARNAL KNOWLEDGE (X) 1.5, 3.35, 6.10, 8.45

REX WILMSLOW 22266 This week see Theatre column

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STUDIO 2, Oxford Road. Tel. 236-2437. HAMMER strikes again! Ralph Bates DR JEKYLL & SISTER HYDE (X) Col. 1.40, 5.10, 8.40 The hand that crawls, that grips, that kills . . . BLOOD FROM THE MUMMY'S TOMB (X) Col. 3.20, 6.50

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MAJOR
Third Week
ANNE OF THE THOUSAND DAYS (A) One perf., 7.30 p.m. Feature 7.50. Mats. Wed and Sat. 2.15. Pullman and Circle Seats bookable.
MINOR
Fourth Week
SOLDIER BLUE (X) Mon.-Fri. 1 perf., 8 p.m. Sat 6 and 8.30 p.m. All seats bookable.

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DAVENPORT Telephone 483 3801 TWO MULES FOR SISTER SARA (A) *One perf. 8 p.m. Mat. Wed. Sat.* 2.15. Pullman and Circle Seats bookable

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Consumer spending rises 2.5 pc

BY OUR ECONOMIC STAFF

Consumer spending rose to a new record of £6,080 millions at 1963 prices in the July-September quarter, according to a first preliminary estimate published by the Central Statistical Office last night.

This is a 2.5 per cent improvement over the average for the first half of this year, and nearly 2.9 per cent better than the second half of 1970—though still far short of the consumption growth of some 5 per cent implied in the forecasts made at the time of the Chancellor's July measures.

The rise through the current year—a recovery from the first quarter recession—is of course at a much more encouraging pace—an annual rate of 7.75 per cent from the first quarter or 7.2 per cent from the first half average. But the year-on-year comparison is the most significant, and shows that the gap which opened during the recession compared with forecast growth rates of consumption has still some way to close.

The recovery was expected, since the retail and car figures showed a very sharp rise in new car registrations—nearly 25 per cent above last year—and in sales of television sets and other durable goods.

This was largely due to a big increase in consumer credit following the abolition of controls.

It remains to be seen whether this lift from credit will be sustained. The normal pattern of credit relaxation is a sharp impact—such as is shown in the latest figures—which then fades away as borrowers find their commitments rising to the threshold of comfort.

Boom time for cars

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Foreign manufacturers are understood to have taken more than 20 per cent of the British car market in September for the fifth month running. This is expected to be shown in official figures to be published later this week which will also show that new car registrations were over a third higher than in September last year.

Demand for cars is now running at an annualised rate of almost 1.5 million and registrations this year will almost certainly exceed 1.2 million by a comfortable margin.

Early returns suggest that imports maintained their share of over 20 per cent in the first week or two of October, but there are still optimists within the industry who think that import penetration may drop in the last two months of the year. This optimism is based on expectations that Ford will come roaring back on to the scene now that it has sorted out most of the faults on the new Cortina, and that it will take potential sales away from importers more than British producers.

Last week Mr Bill Batty, managing director of Ford, predicted that next year registrations would exceed 1.3 millions and that Ford would take 25 per cent of them.

'No neglect by DTI'

There was "no misconduct" by the Department of Trade and Industry in the collapse of the Vehicle and General Insurance Company, the chairman of the tribunal inquiring into the collapse, said yesterday.

The chairman, Mr Justice James, said that this appeared to be "common ground." Nor was there any misconduct by officials in the department's companies and insurance branch.

But he said he had to consider the question of negligence, first in regard to the system and secondly in regard to individuals.

The tribunal was conscious that many individuals must have felt at times that they were being subjected to a very critical, if not hostile, scrutiny.

"If this is so then they are perfectly right. It has not been a pleasant exercise and it is not continuing as a pleasant exercise.

ENGINEERING COMPANIES REQUIRED
Expanding Public Company based in the Midlands wishes to acquire companies making annual profit in excess of £50,000 per annum, subject only to tax. For those who wish to amalgamate and yet still control their own business, this is an opportunity to discuss the matter in the strictest confidence with the Chairman.
TX 198 THE GUARDIAN.
164 Deansgate, Manchester. M60 2RR.

Top brewer to bid for Trust Houses



Sir Charles Forte

Allied Breweries, Britain's largest drinks combine sprang a £130 millions surprise bid on the hotel industry yesterday by offering to buy its biggest operator, Trust Houses Forte.

The offer came from Mr Joseph Thorley, chairman of Allied Breweries when he called to see Lord Crowther, chairman of Trust Houses Forte.

"We had a half-hour chat. There obviously are a lot of questions to be answered on both sides," Mr Thorley said later.

Mr Thorley has not yet mentioned a price and got no answer from Lord Crowther about whether or not a bid from Allied would be welcomed.

"We were taken completely by surprise," a spokesman for Trust Houses Forte said. Lord Crowther phoned other directors and a policy meeting is being held this afternoon, with a statement expected afterwards.

News of the bid took the Stock Exchange by surprise and initially pushed the Trust Houses shares up 34p to 160p before easing to 154½p at the close. At this level the market capitalisation was up £22 millions on the day.

Mr Thorley's approach comes shortly after a Trust Houses Forte boardroom split, in which the former directors of Trust Houses and the former directors of Forte, including Sir Charles Forte, disagreed over the former chief executive, Mr Michael Pickard. Mr Pickard stepped down as day-to-day manager of the company on Forte's insistence but stayed on as a director. A permanent replacement has not yet been found.

Mr Thorley said last night that he had been looking at Trust Houses Forte for some time. In a guarded reference to reported disagreements among the board members, he said: "Obviously the present state of affairs and the state of the market are ingredients for thought."

He said Allied was interested "primarily because we believe it to be complementary and we can make a job of it."

Although Allied was "not in the first league of hotels, we do have hotels, we do have hotels and catering, and we operate breweries overseas. We believe we can do better for both lots of shareholders."

The Trust Houses Council, headed by Lord Hacking, will have a crucial say in any negotiations. It controls half the votes of the Trust Houses capital.

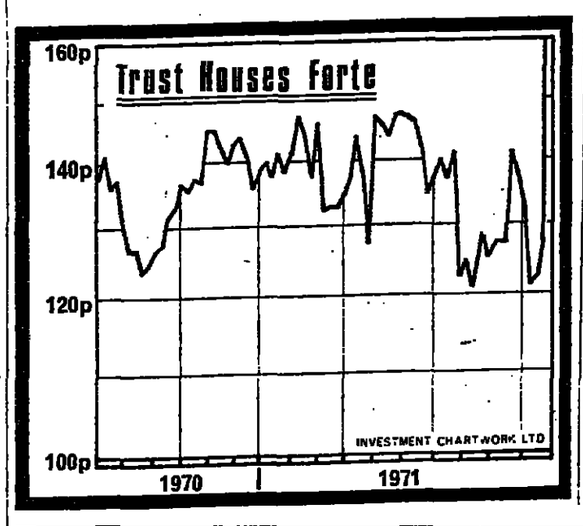
Mr Thorley said he had not yet spoken to Lord Hacking. "The ball is now with Lord Crowther and his board." Mr Thorley added he had not spoken to Sir Charles Forte, who is a large shareholder.

"We are conscious of the Trust and what it stands for. We are equally conscious that we think we are reputable operators. We have done a lot ourselves to improve the licensed houses."

Allied Breweries, the Ind Coope, Tetley, Ansell combine, owns 50 hotels and about 8,000 pubs. Its smallest establishment is the fashionable Nag's Head in Knightsbridge, which "gets crowded if there are more than two dozen people there."

Trust Houses has more than 200 hotels and a string of catering establishments ranging from the Grosvenor House in Park Lane, which can seat 4,000 to a banquet, to small quick-meal restaurants.

Its empire includes the Cafe Royal and a string of motels.



US aims to split the Nine

By ANTHONY HARRIS

In a seven-hour session yesterday, Working Party 3 of the OECD discussed the appropriate size of the balance of payments adjustment needed to restore American solvency and world monetary stability, and the way in which the burden of adjustment might be shared between America's trading partners.

Complete public silence was maintained about the meeting, which will be followed today and tomorrow by a session of deputies of the Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten.

It is today that Mr Paul Volcker, the chief American negotiator, is expected to present specific American demands for trading and other concessions.

Leaks and rumours ahead of the secret sessions suggest that the Americans are trying in a number of ways to split the common front so far presented by the other nine members of the Group of Ten.

The Germans—who along with the Canadians and the Japanese have been hardest hit by the 10 per cent import surcharge—have been given to understand that the US would be willing to do a series of bilateral deals if a multinational package cannot be achieved.

Thus the Germans might win remission from the surcharge because they have permitted a substantial revaluation of the D-mark.

Other specific points raised by the Americans include strong objections to the EEC Commission proposal to grant industrial free trade privileges to the "neutral" members of EFTA—notably Sweden and Switzerland, and the EEC's farm policy and preferential trade agreements with non-European countries.

Oil rumour

British Petroleum has declined to confirm or deny reports that a new oilfield has been discovered off Abu Dhabi by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas, which is two thirds owned by BP.

BP said an exploratory well was being drilled off Abu Dhabi.

Regional development—turn in the ebb of 70 years?

As Lord Rothschild and his "think tank" embark on an urgent study of regional development problems, JOHN RHODES, a research officer at the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge, analyses the largely accidental erosion of development incentives which worked fairly well in the 1960s.

SUCCESSIVE British Governments in the 1960s built up an effective and enlightened policy towards the development areas—those economically backward and geographically remote parts of the country which contain about one quarter of our population and which have to live with more than their fair share of declining industries and unemployment.

But several policy changes since 1969 have weakened the actual or potential ability of the development areas to attract new industrial development. Much of this erosion of regional policy has arisen more as a by-product of policy changes directed towards the solution of other economic problems, than as a direct attempt to reduce the strength of regional policy itself.

One detrimental factor affecting the development areas has been the deflationary policies carried out between 1968 and 1970 to correct the balance of payments deficits of the mid-1960s.

As a result investment in manufacturing industry at national level has been depressed leading to a reduction in the number of firms carrying out expansion projects and therefore reducing the number of new projects and jobs available for diversion to development areas.

In addition, the real value of the two main Government financial inducements designed to attract more industrial firms to these areas—investment incentives and the regional employment premium—has been falling.

The erosion of the value of these differential regional inducements has been gradual and at times almost imperceptible, but can now in total be seen to be quite serious.

The system of investment grants introduced in 1966 made a 20 per cent grant available to manufacturing firms undertaking capital expenditure in non-development areas and one of 40 per cent of capital expenditure on plant and equipment inside the development areas.

In 1970 this scheme was replaced by a system of differential tax allowances whereby firms in non-development areas could write off 60 per cent of their investment expenditure against corporation tax in the first year, while firms in development areas enjoyed "free depreciation" (i.e. 100 per cent write off of capital expenditure in the first year).

The Chancellor's most recent measures, announced in July 1971, change the regional differential once again. "Free depreciation" remains in the development areas but firms in the rest of the country can now write off as much as 80 per cent of their capital expenditure in the first year—at least for a two-year period.

Meanwhile corporation tax has been reduced from 45 per cent to 40 per cent which diminishes the value of tax allowances in all regions. The overall effect of these changes, whatever their effect on manufacturing investment in the economy as a whole, is to narrow substantially differential investment incentives between development and other areas. This is illustrated in Table 1.

The value of development area differential investment incentives for manufacturing industry is now very small compared with the grant system operating from 1966-70. In addition, companies have now got to earn profits before they can benefit at all from the regional inducements.

Table 2 shows recent changes in the regional differential effects of Government investment incentives on companies' cash flow position in the first two years after undertaking a capital investment project. A similar picture of declining development area differential areas which suffered as a direct result of development area policies and which displayed the same sorts of problems, though not so seriously.

Help for these "grey" areas was quite properly justified by the Hunt Committee Report, but it none the less resulted in an absolute reduction of 20 per cent in the already small labour subsidy available to development area manufacturers.

Secondly, the remaining REP of £1.50 per week is a fixed absolute amount which declines in real value each year as inflationary wage settlements are granted.

In April 1968 £1.50 per week represented a subsidy of 6.6 per cent of the average wage in manufacturing industry. At the higher wages rates ruling in August 1971 the percentage subsidy had declined by more than one-third to 4.8 per cent.

Thirdly, the announcement in 1970 that REP will be phased out at the end of its seven-year experimental period in 1973/4, however necessary its abolition might be to reconcile our regional policies with those of our prospective Common Market partners, can only result in businessmen discounting this particular inducement so far as future planning is concerned. There has been no indication as to what, if anything, will replace REP.

Fortunately for the development areas the Government has taken some steps to provide more financial assistance. First, emerges, particularly after the most recent changes announced in July 1971.

In 1968 and 1969 all manufacturing firms in development areas received a regional employment premium of £1.50 per week plus a selective employment premium of 38p per week for each man employed (with reduced rates for women and juveniles).

This regional policy measure, which it was hoped would bring about a small partial devaluation to development areas by enabling firms to keep prices relatively low and output and employment therefore relatively high, has lost value for manufacturers in three distinct ways.

First, in the early part of 1970 the SET premium was taken away in order to provide financial assistance to "intermediate areas," those parts of the country adjacent to development in 1970/1 aid under the Employment Acts has been ped up, particularly enlarged special devel areas (localities sufferin a particularly rapid run of traditional industries) a maximum 45 per cent grant is now available pared with the previous cent maximum) and ment built advance f continue to be available advantageous terms.

The increase in Gove expenditure on this it however, likely to be ma

Secondly, free depre provisions have been ex to service industries loc development areas, whic only part way towards ing their previous neg the formation of policy.

Thirdly, action has bee to increase or bring public expenditure on structure in areas of hi employment by over £1 liond over the next two This should provide ten jobs for a few th unemployed workers ma construction, but it is tially a longer term which will make the d ment areas more attra prospective employers.

Table 1: Present value of investment incentives for every £100 of investment in plant and equipment—development compared with other regions

Time and rate of discount	1966-1970 Investment grants scheme 45 pc Corporation Tax			1970-July 1971 System of tax allowances 45 pc Corporation Tax			July 1971-1973 Tax allowances 40 pc Corporation Tax		
	Non-DA 20 pc grant	DA 40 pc grant	Differential present value of incentive	Non-DA 60 pc depreciation in first year	DA free depreciation	Differential present value of incentive	Non-DA 80 pc depreciation in first year	DA free depreciation	Differential present value of incentive
AFTER 10 YEARS									
at 7 pc discount	45.7	57.8	12.1	37.9	42.1	4.2	35.6	37.4	1.8
at 14 pc discount	39.1	51.3	12.2	33.2	39.5	6.3	32.3	35.1	2.8

Table 2: Cash received in the first two years from Government investment incentives for £100 of investment in plant and equipment—development areas compared with other re

	33.0	49.7	16.7	30.6	45.0	14.4	27.2	33.6	6.

NB: An annual allowance of 20 pc has been used in those calculations over a 10-year period
DA = development areas

It is difficult to see can be expected to pr significant number of pe manufacturing jobs in th two or three years. In none of these initiativ likely to create sufficien jobs on the short or m term to offset the loss ployment arising fro declining influence of re differentiated investment tives and the regional ment premium.

For several reasons th omic outlook for our d ment areas is already The present troubles in building and the progr less employment in ce steel will in any case deterioration in the alread ous employment positi these areas. (Male unem ment in Scotland is nea per cent, and in Northe land about 10 per cent.

The possible entry of into the EEC may influen geographical pattern of investment in a way which favourable to these more development areas. The p tion of UK registered ployment to be found development areas has a risen from 34.6 per cent 1969 to 38.4 per cent in 1971 (in spite of a cont high rate of outward mig to more prosperous areas).

Lord Rothschild and his may well be compelled commend a major revers the attitudes shown by the ernment until now.

CITY COMMENT

BANKING

SCOPE for improvement

The standing order is a well established feature of the British banking scene, providing the trouble free payment of union dues and the mortgage, so long as the bank's computer is behaving itself. We have even gone so far as to allow our creditors to directly debit our bank accounts.

The computerisation of bank accounts has progressed more slowly, it seems, in the United States, and Californian banks are only now about to give a lead.

In its October "Business Review" Wells Fargo Bank examines the implications of the introduction in California of SCOPE, "a new system of regular automatic deposits and debits to your bank account."

United States banking customers are not, it appears, the trusting innocents with whom UK bankers have to deal, and the bank admits that it is anticipating "technical and psychological snags" with the introduction of SCOPE.

Such snags in fact that it lists as one of the advantages of the new system the automatic payment of your monthly salary when otherwise a typhoon would have prevented a personal visit to your local branch.

The main psychological snag it forsees is "the problem of convincing the customer to remove himself one step further from the good old days of cash on the barrelhead on payday."

The UK clearing banks only began to admit to this problem when customers found they were paying their bills twice, or not at all.

In order to meet this "psychological resistance" California's bankers are establishing a number of customer safeguards. No debit may be made without the customers' signed authorisation, for example.

Finally, with disarming honesty and as a final plea to its customers to give the new scheme a try, Wells Fargo says "the banks readily acknowledge that the system was developed in response to their own needs (to avoid being inundated with cheques) but hope to make it as convenient and acceptable to customers as possible."

Such charming old world manners. One day UK banks will learn to treat us as their customers, and not as their servants. They'll have to, otherwise the competition will see them off.

MILES ROMAN

Real time is money

MILES ROMAN, the parent company of Autonomics, the computer firm which City institutions put into receivership last week, is accusing merchant banker Kleinwort Benson of too much haste in appointing a receiver.

A statement from Miles Roman claims that "given a month or two's time we could find a financial partner prepared to put a realistic value on the genuine potential of the Autonomics asset."

It goes to show that the dangers of having unquoted companies controlled by just a few institutions are not one sided, with the institutional investor running the risk of being left with an unsaleable asset any time there is a spot of trading difficulties.

When there are just a few shareholders with already large risk commitments they are rarely happy to advance fresh capital without cast iron certainties of getting a decent return.

Miles Roman claims that "the major cause of the problems has been the absence of leasing funds." A spokesman says "the basis of the original funding was that the company's purchase of terminals would be financed by leasing. Attempts by directors over 1½ years to organise these funds did not meet the bank's (Kleinwort's) approval, and since the bank failed to organise the funds itself, approximately £1 million of terminals has had to be paid out of capital, which was never originally planned."

On the question of finding alternative partners, given time, the managing directors claim that "the Paris-based EED venture capital consortium and houses in London have asked for time to consider making a proposition, but the bank would not agree.

"We hope that offers will be made immediately to the company so that this national asset including the best real-time commercial group in Western Europe is not unnecessarily thrown away."

Still, one can sympathise with the institutions. They had already put up £4¾ millions in funds, and the company is thought to be eating up overheads of £100,000 a month, and even now has a minimal market base with 150 terminals for a sales figure of £1.6 millions.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Old Lady's tender spot

The burnt Old Lady fears the fire, or in plain English the Bank of England has really been very careful to avoid another fiasco with GLC loan stock.

Last year—11 months ago, to be exact—the underwriters were left with 96 per cent of a £50 millions offering of 9¾ per cent 1980 GLC stock offered at 97½. This time we have a 7¾ per cent coupon on £50 millions of 1981 stock offered by tender at 99.

The comparison of the figures shows how far we have come in a year—shows it, but understates it. For in fact comparable stocks—for instance the Bristol 1981 with the same coupon were trading at more than two points premium ahead of the GLC terms.

The announcement naturally trimmed these prices as holders prepared to bid for the new GLC stock. The market will not be surprised to see some tenders well above the minimum price.

The whole exercise shows a certain lack of self-confidence in Threadneedle Street, and coming after the cautiously-priced new long "tap" at the end of last week, has done its bit to end the euphoria which had seized the gilts market.

But remembering the 1970 fiasco, dealers are inclined to treat the GLC offer as a special case. "One would like to see a better price, but this shouldn't cause more than a ripple" said one dealer

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STAFLEX

Shades of past glory

AS THE SHARES of Staflex International are standing around the high of the year, the one-time "go-go" group needed to produce much improved first-half figures. They look good, but perhaps not good enough.

While the fusible interlinings firm has made encouraging progress, it looks as though a full recovery will have to wait until 1972 which is within the time scale forecast a year ago. The 4 per cent interim shows that the board is alert to the need to restore a dividend which was cut by 22½ points last year, but it is only a modest start.

At the half-way stage, the pre-tax profit has leaped from £108,000 to £255,000, a good rise on the face of it, but not so good compared with the exceptional £509,000 made in the first six months of 1969 and the £1.1 million plus earned in the whole of that year.

The new figures have been produced by a 14 per cent increase in turnover, so it is clear that the reorganisation together with some higher selling prices have had an impact on margins.

The group has traded more successfully in the UK and overseas and it is encouraging that Bellow Machine has recovered to make a contribution to the first-half improvement.

Elsewhere in the group, the joint marketing company in the US is at last earning profit. Moreover, hopes are high for Japan and the Far East which the board sees as another area with growth prospects.

Immediate prospects are obviously closely linked with the decision to concentrate a dozen production units under one roof for there could be a further pruning in stocks and savings in costs.

Tax losses mean that the ratio is likely to remain subnormal for some time and earnings of at least 20 per cent are within reach for the current year assuming that the final quarter runs to form.

In advance of the recovery, a price of 67p appears to be pushing it a bit. After all, there are fears that the market for fusible interlinings could be nearing saturation point.

● In spite of brighter trading on the London stock market yesterday the "Financial Times" actuaries all-share index closed 0.50 lower at 181.96. But dealers in gilts, disturbed by the terms of the GLC loan issue, marked down many stocks by as much as one half.

WINDSORS
(SPORTING INVESTMENTS)
Improved Profits and Increased Dividend

The Annual General Meeting of Windsor (Sporting Investments) Limited was held on October 18 Leeds. The following is an extract from the circulated stat ment of Mr. Jim Windsor, Chairman and Joint Managi Director.

The year under review shows an operating profit of £1,252,54 an increase of £227,505 over 1970. Betting Taxes and Le and Corporation Tax absorb £1,054,291, leaving a grou net profit of £198,255 (1970 £138,525).

An interim dividend of 25% was paid on 24th March, 197 and your Directors have pleasure in proposing a final dividen of 65% making a total of 90% for the year (1970 50% Holders of 927,000 shares have waived their rights in respe of both these dividends. Appropriations in respect Goodwill of Branch Offices and Fixtures and Improvemen amounted to £34,155 and leave an addition to Retaine Earnings for 1971 of £115,815 (1970 £67,427).

The increase in Licensed Betting Offices on the careful selective basis mentioned in last year's Report continues an at the present date your Group controls 183 offices in thi division. Turnover for the four month period ended Augus shows an increase of 24% compared with the same perio in 1970, but net profit shows a reduction of 15%. Con sidering the poor racing results in June and July this reduc tion was to be expected and your Board feel that with in close scrutiny of operating costs and outgoings the figure for the year ending May, 1972, should not be disappointing The report and accounts were adopted.

هكذا من الأصل

For your ... and Land ... DAVID RO... Rover and Land Rover 33-42 PETER STREET Tel 061-832 5...

هكذا من الأصل

[New] US [mo]ve for [g]rain [st]ockpile

...old plan for creating ... States Government "strategic" reserve of wheat and feed grains ... been resurrected by the ... of Representatives Agri... Committee and promises ... me a political issue.

...n unusual 21-to-10 vote, ...mmittee cleared a bill by ...entative Neal Smith ...sing the Agriculture ...ment to buy up to 300 ... bushels of wheat and ...ion tons of feed grains.

... department's purchase ...would have to equal the ...e market price over the ...vious years and any sales ...he reserve stocks could ... for less than 120 per cent ... five-year market average, ...ted at the time of sale.

...port buying

... a reserve authority ... be additional to the ... mandate to support ... commodities by agreeing ...e them over at an ...iced floor price, which the ...nent has had since the ...

... last time the reserve pro...came up, in 1967, it died ...committee. This time, all ...mmittee Democrats and ...Republicans voted for it. ...nt urging came from a ...r of farm organisations, ...ing the National Farmers ...sation and the National ...Growers Association, that ...eeded to combat the price ...on caused by this year's ...ectedly large corn harvest.

...he reserve bill does get ... way through Congress, ...producers obviously would ... economically, at least ...he short term.

... corn purchases in 1971, ...ample, would have to be ... formula price of $1.17 a ... By comparison, produ...tually received a national ...e price of $1.11 in mid-...nber, down 18 per cent ...nid-July, and the decline ...ected to continue all the ...own to the $1.05 Govern... support level.

...n Administration officials ...rategic reserves as an ex...e proposition (costing up ...) millions in additional ...support spending during ...rrent financial year) that ...ounter to their basic farm ... that farmers ought to ...ss for their income on aid ... Washington and more on ...narket sales, particularly ...n markets.

Manganese Bronze returns to profit

Following a dramatic improvement in its results for the 19 months to July 31, Manganese Bronze Holdings is paying a final dividend of 0.5p making 1.3366 per share, against only 0.33p for the previous year.

A pre-tax profit of £765,906 for the 19 months goes against a loss of £102,000 last time.

The latest results, incidentally, consist of the consolidated figures of Norton Villiers for a period of 24 months and of the remainder of the group for 19 months. The comparative figures combine the results for 19 months of Norton Villiers and 12 months for the rest of the group.

Hestair buys Eagle Engineering

Hestair, the light engineering and electrical contracting group, has bought the assets and undertakings of the Eagle Engineering Company, the Birmingham manufacturer of special purpose vehicles, for 60,000 Hestair shares and £154,000 in cash—together worth around £237,000.

The purchase, effective from July 2, 1971, was made by the acquisition of Eagle's subsidiary Always Welding, which, as part of the sale agreement, will change its name to the Eagle Engineering Company.

The tangible assets acquired (excluding freehold property) were valued at £215,548. In the six months to July 2, 1971, Eagle's pre-tax profit was £135,739 on sales of £1,091,668, but including one exceptionally large contract. Current annual rate of profit is estimated at "not less than £130,000."

Hestair has, in the past six months, closed two subsidiaries, sold three more—as well as the company's main site at Heston—and completed four major acquisitions in the sphere of vehicle production and engineering.

Another drop by Allied Suppliers

Allied Suppliers, the giant grocery group, reports a further drop in interim profits but the board now reports that current business indicates a return to a trend of rising profitability.

Sales for the six months ended July increased 9 per cent to £141 millions but pre-tax profits fell back from £3.89 millions to £3.68 millions. The board is to maintain the interim dividend at 5 per cent.

For the whole of last year profits fell from £7.76 millions to £7.1 millions although sales increased 8 per cent to £269 millions. The fall in interim earnings is because of lower profits from both the food retailing side and the overseas business.

The food manufacturing subsidiaries maintained their results while property income went up from £559,000 to £608,000. Group expenses and interest charges went up from £662,000 to £764,000.

Sales slump hits Macready's Metal

The first half profit of Macready's Metal Company, the London-based steel stockholder, has slumped from £300,000 to £161,000, before tax.

The group's chairman, Mr R. E. J. Macready, says that unless there is a substantial increase in demand during the last quarter of the year, the full year's profit will show "a considerable fall" on the record £411,141 earned last year.

He points out that the downward trend in demand for the company's products during the first half, continued during the opening months of the second half.

Staffs. Potteries raises payout

Staffordshire Potteries and its shareholders continue to prosper. With a final of 15 per cent, the total dividend is being raised by five points to 25 per cent.

Thanks to a 24 per cent increase to £2,890,000 in sales, the larger dividend is backed by a jump of nearly 70 per cent to £290,691 in the pre-tax profit—a result which indicates a satisfactory improvement in margins.

Better liquidity for poster group

Interim profits of London and Provincial Poster Group—which benefits from an extra two month's contribution from Boro Group—have increased 14 per cent to £330,000 for the six months ended June.

The interim dividend is maintained at 6 per cent and the board reports that group liquidity has improved thanks to the sale of surplus properties.

Bacal seeking Hawtin takeover

Talks are taking place between Bacal Construction and A. P. Hawtin and Sons with a view to the acquisition by Bacal of the entire issued capital of Hawtin. Hawtin is privately owned and has been based in Northampton for nearly 100 years.

Company news briefs

Bids and deals

Limmer Holdings: Chairman strongly advises shareholders to "take no action" on the offer from Tarmac. Board will be writing to holders with their detailed comments and advice as soon as they and their advisers have studied the formal offer document.

British Transport Advertising has joined British Posters, the newly formed outdoor advertising selling consortium. Mr John Nunneley, managing director of BTA has joined the board of British Posters.

Hemdale Group's bids for Constellation Investments have been accepted in respect of 80.2 per cent of the ordinary shares, and 90.9 per cent of the "A" ordinary shares.

Interim results

Ben Williams and Co: 5 pc (same). Pre-tax profit £38,684 (£34,647).

Dualvest: Interim distribution on income shares 4.364 pc (4.460 pc). Net revenue £120,480 (£118,848) after tax of £76,963 (£83,718). Add income tax relief £75,900 (£81,852).

John I. Jacobs: 7 pc (same).

Feedex: 10 pc (7½ pc). Proposed free scrip issue of one for two. *Profit £93,324 (£51,088) before tax* of £36,396 (£16,282).

London Investment Trust: 3 pc (2½ pc) to reduce disparity. Net revenue of parent company £41,063 (£37,412) before tax. Profit of dealing subsidiary—after providing for unrealised losses—£2,671 (loss £7,771).

Final results

Stonehenge Bricks: 7 per cent (nil). Profit £9,267 (loss £2,489) after tax of £1,352 (nil). Profit is arrived at after provision of £14,048 against debt due from Rolls-Royce of £28,096.

Sterling Cable's year-end in future is to be November 30 instead of the end of September. The 1970-71 accounts will be made up to November 30, 1971. The company's year-end will now coincide with that of the parent company, A.C. Cossor.

Dorrington Investment: 13½ per cent making 25 per cent (22 per cent). Profit £180,469 (£175,924) before tax of £73,600 (£79,920).

Merchants Warehousing: 9½ pc making 12 pc (10 pc). Net profit £111,887 (£93,091) after tax of £154,796 (£68,169) and minorities £2,447 (£1,320).

£257M lent for home purchase

Building societies lent more than £257 millions to home buyers during September. According to figures released yesterday by the Building Societies Association, new home loans amounted to £257,800,000 compared with £260,500,000 in August, a record month. The societies received £408,200,000, including £20 millions interest credited to investors accounts, compared with £337,200,000 in August.

Withdrawals last month were £216,300,000 (£202,800,000) leaving net receipts of £191,900,000 compared with £143.4 millions in August.

During September existing borrowers paid off £109,800,000 (£105,900,000) from existing mortgages and this became available for re-lending. At the end of September the societies were committed to advance £764,200,000 to home buyers.

BEAMA federation

All nine BEAMA product divisions have now decided to become trade associations in their own right. Each association will be responsible for managing its own affairs, backed where necessary by the influence of a widely based federation, and will be able to call upon the professional central services available within the federation.

The federation's affairs will continue to be governed by the council, with an executive committee to carry on day to day business on behalf of the council, and functional committees representing each association and staffed by executives from the professional central services.

Roll-on link

General Transatlantique, Scandinavian Motorships, Swedish American Line, and Wallenius Lines have formed a joint unit, Canada Roll-on Roll-off Express Line (CARE Line), to provide a container service between Scandinavia, Britain, the Continent and Canadian St Lawrence Seaway ports. CARE Line plans to launch four roll-on roll-off mixed container ships by March, 1972.

Reliance on trade surplus queried in US

By RICHARD JANSSEN

The Nixon Administration believes the United States should have a strong trade surplus to offset heavy expenditures overseas for defence, tourism, foreign aid and investment: but there is a growing argument about whether achieving a favourable trade balance is possible, or even desirable.

The question is urgent because at present the US has no trade surplus. August was the fifth consecutive month in which the trade account showed a deficit, and so far this year the trade deficit has amounted to a seasonally adjusted £375 millions, compared with a surplus of £892 millions in the same 1970 period.

Why should the US have a trade surplus? The State Department, in a policy statement, says: "The present structure of the US international payments, which is likely to obtain for some years to come, requires the maintenance of a significant trade surplus to offset our foreign expenditures for defence, tourism, foreign aid, and investment."

That is the way it has worked for decades. Trade surpluses have not been big enough to avoid an overall dollar drain most of the time, but at least they have gone a long way towards covering the dollar costs of overseas investments.

The decline from the record trade surplus of nearly $7,000 millions (£2,800 millions) in 1964 marks "an alarming decline in our external competitive position," says Paul A. Volcker, Treasury Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs.

To reverse the decline, the administration has embarked on a bold and costly campaign. The August 15 programme was deliberately disruptive, aimed at pushing other countries into reducing all kinds of barriers to US goods. This was a large risk.

Moreover, the Administration is willing to accept more deficits in its budget in the hope of getting back into the black on foreign trade. If Congress would go along, its Domestic International Sales Corp. (DISC) proposal would let companies create DISC to shelter at least $600 millions from the tax collector, in hopes of stimulating an extra $1,500 millions in exports.

But doubts are being heard too. "It is unlikely that in the future we shall again witness export surpluses of $5,000 millions or more" for the US, says chairman Alfred Scaefer of the Union Bank of Switzerland.

A key reason, he says, is "the substitution of US exports by the production of goods in subsidiaries abroad." US companies have invested $77,000 millions into foreign facilities, he notes.

Gradually, the profits from operations overseas should reduce the payments need for a large export surplus. In testimony submitted while he was still a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, Hendrik S. Houthakker (now back at Harvard) predicted: "Equilibrium in the US balance of payments will involve little or no surplus on the trade account not too many years in the future."

Perhaps most importantly, this line is being taken by some of the foreign authorities with whom the US must bargain for trade benefits.

The trade balance is "no longer a primary factor" in US payments, protest the European Communities (EEC)—one of its ways of saying that the Nixon Administration is taking the wrong approach.

The US is a "mature creditor nation" now, says an official of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and thus ought to accept a trade deficit and count more on its capital investments.

If these investments will not cover other costs, such as keeping so many troops abroad, this official advises the US to deal directly with that outflow by withdrawing troops.

The seemingly technical trade surplus question raises much more basic ones: how much can the US count on trade for jobs at home, and what will be the US rôle in world investment, diplomatic and military affairs? Washington is beginning to discuss them.—AP-Dow Jones.

FNFC merges

The First National Finance Corporation is rationalising its property interests by merging three companies already under its control. These are First National Industrial Properties, First National Commercial Properties, and Three Stars.

MARKET REPORT

Hotel bid gives boost to trading

Business was on a much improved level as the new two-week account got under way in the London Stock Exchange yesterday.

However, most of the action was left to second-line stocks and special situations—in particular the announcement that Allied Breweries had approached Trust Houses Forte.

Uncertainty about the coming Common Market debate, the pessimistic speech by the US Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Connally, on the currency problem, and another poor performance by Wall Street on Friday all helped to hinder any significant gains by the market leaders, at the close the FT Index was up just 1.1 at 415.7.

Gilts were quieter than of late. The terms of the new "tap" stock, announced late on Friday, did nothing to undermine the strength of the market at the outset. In fact, with the exception of stock maturing around the turn of the century, gilts opened with gains of as much as ⅜.

Loan reaction

But buyers were few at the higher level and the mid-morning appearance of a new £50 millions GLC loan caused a sharp reaction in prices. Early gains were wiped out and replaced with losses of ⅛ or ¼, while falls at the long end were extended to a full point on small, but persistent selling.

Southern Rhodesian Bonds, although above the worst, ran back by one-to-three points on reports that Sir Alec Douglas-Home was still undecided about a visit for talks with Mr Smith.

The announcement shortly before the close that Allied Breweries had approached Trust Houses Forte with the view to taking over the company really set the market alight.

Trust Houses bounded 34p to 160p, but Allied fell back, the ordinary by 4½p to 117p and the deferred by 4p to 102p.

Other market highlights were a 13p gain by Ever Ready to 229½p ahead of the half-time figures on Friday. But Fothergill and Harvey was a notable flat spot, dropping 9p to 74½p, on a warning of lower profits for the year.

The market, still worried about how competition is going to affect the clearing banks, marked them down a few more pence. Oils held on to a few small gains but mining sections were quietly dull.

CLOSING PRICES

Account October 29
Settlement November 9

Banks and Discount Houses (cont.)

Dalton.....	450	+26
Garrard....	*311½	-½
Gillett Dis.	318	
Guin MH....	110	-1
Hambros....	372¼	-8¼
Hil Samuel..	132	-2
Hong Sh...	£15⅛	
Keyser U...	565	-3½
King & Sx..	858	
Kleinwort..	130	-2
LBI....	339½	
Lloyds....	545	
Lon C Sec..	185	-5
Merc Sec..	173	-2
Midland...	540	
Minster As.	71½	
Montagu T.	202½	
Nat Com...	148½	
N & Gndl..	588	
Nat West..	557	-8
Rea Bros...	265	
Schroders..	612½	
Slater W...	384	
S., St Aub.	178	-2
Std Chtrd..	806½	
Union Dis..	455	

Breweries

Allied....	117	-4½
Bass Ch....	122½	-1½
Bddgtons..	109½	-½
Brn Matt..	375	
Bulmer...	95	-2
Burtwd....	79	
Cameron...	155	-2
Ct Ida Tr...	*122	-3½
Courage...	113	-3½
Dvenpts...	148	-5
Devenish...	858	
Distillers...	145½	-1½
Greenall W..	165	-1
Greene Kg.	541½	-½
Guinness...	172	+1
Hgwld Dis..	172½	+8½
Higsons...	127	
Hall Brew...	184	
Int Dis Vnt.	62	+2
Invgdn Dis.	28	-1
Marston Th	111½	-1
Sc & Ncle..	89½	-1½
T'chars....	247½	
Tollemche.	132	
Vaux....	355	-2
Watns M....	141½	-1
Webster....	320	
Wtbrd 'A'..	82½	-½
Wtbrd Inv..	264	+5½
Wlvptn Dl.	158	

Commercial and Industrial

AAH...	128½	
AC Cars...	15	
AD Int....	69	
AGB Res....	108	
APV Hdgs..	230	+2½
AVP Ind....	150½	
AW Secs...	62	+1½
Aaronson...	317½	+3
Aberdare..	16½	-½
Aberthaw..	145	
Acrow Ord.	218	
do 'A'....	206	
Ada (H)....	35½	+½
Adams But.	102	+1
Adepton...	120½	
Adv Elec...	*27½	+½
Adv. Laund.	101½	+3
Adwest Gp.	163½	+1
Aerialite...	69	+4¼
Airfix Ind...	38	-½
AlbrghtW..	232	
Allen...	21	
All Alders...	128	+2
All Coll...	31½	
All Ea Pot..	21¼	+½
All Insltrs..	84½	+½
All Pol...	256	
All Supirs..	48	
Alwn...	149	+3
Am Metal...	50½	+1
Am Pwr...	100	-1
Ams Gr....	77	+1
Anchor Ch.	88	-1

Financial Trusts

Armour T..	86	+1
Aust Agr..	42½	
Brit Debt S	288	
BET dfd....	139	-1
Charth'se...	88	-½
Comm Sec.	68	
D Mall A....	502½	+1
Dalgety....	176	+7
FC Finance	192½	
FNFC....	*243	+3½
Hawtin....	41½	+1
Inchcape..	485½	-2
Ind Fin Inv.	137	
Jessel Secs.	278	+4
Kalton Inv.	88	+1
Law Deb C	127	
Lloyds & S.	107½	+1
Merc Cred.	308	+1
Raill Intl...	126½	+½
River & M..	169½	-½
T&A Aust..	139	+3
UDT....	232	+3
Vavasseur.	157½	-3
Wagn Fin..	144½	
West Crdt..	86	
White Drw	44½	

Insurance

Bowring..	480½	-3
Britannic..	234½	-3
Comm Un..	472½	+5
Eagle Star..	487½	+5
Equity & L.	385½	-2
Excess....	268	-2½
Fenchurch.	84	+2½
do-A.....	80	-1
Genl Accdt.	*171½	-3¼
GRE....	208	-2½
Hammond..	94	
Heath C E..	212½	-2½
Howden A.	159½	+2
Legal Gn..	*312½	-7¾
Les & God.	364½	-2
L & Mchst..	*161	-¼
M Wrtson..	232½	+2
Mercury...	282½	
Minet Hld..	315	-10
Orion...	642½	-5
Pearl...	289½	-3½
Phoenix...	272½	-5
Price Fbs..	302½	
Prov Lf-A..	178	-2
do-B...	170	-3
Prudential.	171½	-5
Refuge B..	178	
Royal....	404½	-½
Sedgk Coll.	317	
Stapiegrn..	275	
Sun Al & I	513½	-5
Sun Life...	176	
Trade Ind..	490	
Victory....	430	
Wlms-Rch..	*237½	-8

Investment Trusts

Aliance Inv..	185	
Alince Tr....	385½	-32
Amer. Tr...	261	-3
AA Sec C...	95	
Ashbne In..	54	
Ashdn IT...	134	-1
Atlan AT...	84½	-½
Atlas Elec..	*126	
Bankers Inv	112	
Bay Hall T.	177	+1¼
Brit Am...	53½	-½
Brit & For..	81	
Brit Ass T.	74½	-1
Brit Inv Tr.	187½	
CLRP...	186	
Cable Tr...	141	
Caled Tr....	78	
do 'B'....	*82	
Cannon St.	53½	
Carliol...	192	
Cent & Shr	16½	-¾
Chart...	186	+1
Cty & Cml.	23½	+¼
Clydsle I...	78	
Cons T Dfd	160	
Deb Corp...	165	
Der T Is....	166	
do Caps...	568	
Elec T Ord.	84½	-1
do 'B'....	85½	-1
Eng & Int..	95	
Es Duties..	495	
Evr-Rdy Tr	137½	-1
First Union	31½	+1
For & Col..	141	-1
Fundinvest	381	
do Cap Sh.	245	-5
Gen Stock..	276	-5
Giltspur...	177	+1½
Glendevon.	184	-½
Glove IT...	149	-1
Grt Stk dfd	137	
Grange T...	140	
Gr Nor I...	101	
Gros IT...	92	
Hambros-A	135	-2
do 'B'....	123	-2
Harcros IT.	38	
Hill (P) IT.	174	
Hume-A....	78	
do 'B'...	75	
Ind & Gen..	135	-1
Inv T Cp....	*180	-1¾
Ldn M Sec.	108	
M & G Is...	127	-2
do Caps...	132	-1
Merc IT....	54	-¼
Merchs T...	55	-½
N Thrgm Is	31¼	-¼
do C Ln St.	174	+1
Omnm Df..	137	-2
Prem In...	134	
Robeco...	£31⅛	-¼
Rolinco...	£33½	-⅜
Rchild IT...	462½	-2
Scot Am I...	114	-1
Sec Al Tr...	178	-1½
Sec Br AT..	236	
Sec Cons T.	315	-5
Sec Gr Nl..	90	
do 'B'....	92	
Standard...	128	+2
Sterlg GT..	321½	+1½
Stckhld IT.	380	-3
Throgm Tr.	60	-1
Trpvest Is..	59½	-½
do Caps...	261	-7
Triumph...	216	+6
Trust Corp.	230	-3½
Union Com	111	-1
Utd Br Sec.	172	-1
W Stock IT.	45	

Property

Emont Prp..	102	-1
Berk P &I..	137	
Bradfd Prp.	155	+2
Brit Land..	121½	-4
Brxtn Est..	117	
Cap & Cour	92	-1
Cen & Dist.	178	-2
Ctrvcl Est..	78	-½
Cwood All.	89½	+½
Chfield Pr.	144	
Ct & Cot..	43	
Daejan H...	74½	-2
Edger Inv..	186½	+1
Est Prp Inv	114	
Evans Ldns	185½	-½
Fore S Inv.	15½	
Gr Junctn..	162	+2
Grt Port E.	262	+2
Grewood S	34½	-½
Hmmrsn-A.	534¼	-2
Halmre Est	126	-2
Lane Sec I.	172	-1
Law Land..	41½	
MEPC....	178	+½
Mtview Est	38½	
Mucklow...	126	
N Brit Pr..	188	
Oddenino's	37½	
Peache Pr...	118	-½
Prp Hov-A..	156	-1
Prop Hldg..	184	
Raglan Pr..	17¾	+¼
St Martins.	**186	
Samuel Prp	281½	+1½
Scot Met P.	*161⅛	+1½
Slough Est.	93	+1½
Star (GB)...	155½	-1
Sterling est	215	+2
Stock Conv	612½	-5
Sunley (B)	248	-4
Tn & Cit...	186½	
Tn & Com..	141	-1
Trafgr Hse.	137½	+1½
Trafrd Pk..	86	
Utd Real...	244	
Webb (J)..	17½	+1
Wmnster T.	71	-2 Ass
Aliance P..	124	+7
Allied Lon..	67	
Amal I&P..	*324	+1½
Artagen P..	123	-1

Mining

A-A Corp...	239	-5
A-A Inv T...	£13½	-¼
Ayr Hlm T.	76½	
Brit Tin W.	195	-5
Blyvr GM..	134	
Bracken M.	42	
B Hill Prp..	**510	
B Hill Sth..	184½	+1½
Buffs GM...	155	-2
Chter Cons	183½	-5
Cirhll Fin..	13	
CAST....	172½	-3½
Cons GF....	*172½	-¼
CMTG&D...	32	
Corner HSE	70	
D Beers Pri	112	
do DFD....	167½	-4
Doornfntn	148	
E Gedul M.	18½	
E Rand Pr.	72	
Fr Stt Ged.	417½	
Geduld Inv	135	
Gon Minin.	805	
Groot Prop	17½	
Hmp GMA.	187½	+2½
Harmony..	81	
Hbeest GM	158	+5
Jburg C In.	£10½	
Kloof GM..	215	-4½
Leslie GM..	27	
Lead Tin...	119½	
Lonrho...	84½	+¼
Loraine....	19	-1
Malay Tin..	141½	
Messa (Tr..	228	-2½
Mid Wit W.	156¼	-3
MTD (Ma)..	110½	-1
New B Hill	263½	-1¼
Nth B Hill..	*58¼	
OFSIT...	490	-10
Pahang C..	35	
Potgt Pits..	88½	
Pres Brnd..	405	-2½
Pres Steyn..	208½	-1
Rnd Ls V...	9	
Rnd Select..	480	-10
Randfontein	67½	-1
Rio Tinto..	280½	-3
St Helena..	440	
Selec Trust	583½	
SA Land...	78½	+1
S Kinta C...	80½	
Stlfnt GM..	31	+1
Sub-Nigel..	57½	
Tangyka C.	186	+1
Tronoh M..	52½	
Union Crp.	*134½	
Vaal Reefs.	1385	
Vpost GM..	51	
Vlkfntein..	40	
Vogels Mt.	39	
Welkom....	78½	
W Drfntn..	1477½	-7½
W Rand C.	31½	-1
W Rand In.	558	-20
W Wits A..	532½	-5
W Deep L..	187½	
West Holds	732½	+5
W Min Crp.	119	
Winkelhk..	130	-2
Zbia Cons	78½	
Zbian AA..	100½	

Oil

A-Ecudar..	102½	+½
Attock Oil..	98	+2
Brit-Borneo	156	
BP....	618½	+1
Burmah..	*425½	+4
Prem Cons.	Suspended	
R Dutch P.	£18½	
Shell Trns..	363	+5
Trind Can..	166	-2
Ultramar...	270	-1½
Walkers...	72	
IC Gas A....	484	-6

Rubber

Gldn Hope.	48½	
Grnd Cent.	3½	
H & Lowfld	45	
Kuala L-K..	29	
Ldn Asiat..	48½	-¼
Mala Ph....	15½	
Pataling R.	45½	
Seafld Am..	*69+¼N/ass	

Shipping

Br & Com..	217	
Comm Br..	104	
Court Line.	173	-1
F With....	221	-3
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Houlder L..	229	
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LOFS....	59	+2
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Empire H...	51	
Jokai TH...	48	
Jorahaut H	86	
Lunva T...	47	
Sdrd TH...	58	
Warn TH...	48	

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Clough A..	13½	
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Danks....	40	
Dwg Hill..	42½	
Elard Reg..	48	
Emms..	34	
Fordham..	70½	
Gardner L.	187½	
Gorst..	149	
Halm Sigh.	18½	-1½
Hales Prp..	33½	
Hangrs Mr.	27	
I o M....	125	
Lye Tdrg..	22½	
McLean..	68	
Nw Tir...	170	
Newman...	55½	+6½
Peel Mls...	20	
Pochin..	19	
Preed...	66	
Priest...	80	
Rch Lec...	33½	+3
Scd C Prp..	31½	
Showell..	14½	+1
Smith W...	52	
Stag Line..	37½	+1½
Thgr Brdx.	8½	
Tinsle Sll...	65½	
Vale Thms.	67½	+1½
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Wrensons.	36	
Wkes E....	28	
Zinc All....	18	

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Ford to build big Congo car plant

Ford is to set up a £3,400,000 car and commercial vehicle assembly plant at Kinshasa, in the Congo. The plant, due to go into production early in 1974, will have an initial capacity of 6,000 vehicles a year and a longer term capability of 10,500 vehicles a year.

The Escort, Cortina, Transit and "D" series commercial vehicle ranges will be assembled at the factory. Initial annual production capacity will be divided between 3,500 cars and 2,500 commercials.

● Société des Automobiles Berliet said yesterday it has granted a concession for the sale of its vehicles in Britain to Eutrolux, of Rotherham.

World textile output picks up after lull

Non-Communist world cotton and allied textile production resumed its expansion this year after virtually stagnating in 1970, the Textile Council for the man-made fibre, cotton and silk industries of Great Britain said yesterday.

Output of yarn spun on the cotton system in countries where regular statistics are available rose an estimated 3 per cent in the second quarter from a year earlier, the council said in its latest quarterly report.

United States and Japanese spun cotton yarn production in particular was substantially greater than a year erlier, respectively at 907.8 million lb, up from 851.1 million lb, and 283.6 million lb, up from 279 million lb, the council said.

Western European total production in the second quarter was little changed, while Indian and British output was appreciably smaller. But second quarter growth in all these countries in the second quarter from a year earlier was mainly in man-made fibres and blends, the council said.

Production of non-cellulosic (synthetic) fibres in the second quarter in six major producing countries is estimated to have risen 16 per cent for filament yarn and 13 per cent for staple fibre.

The US, Japan, and West Germany recorded substantial increases, while British staple output and Italian filament yarn output was down from a year earlier, the council added.

Production up

Cellulosic (rayon and acetate) fibre output in nine major producing countries in the second quarter, compared with a year earlier, was up an estimated 1 per cent for filament yarn and *up 3 per cent for staple fibre.*

Non-Communist world cotton cloth exports in the second quarter were up roughly 7 per cent from a year earlier, the council said. Increased exports came from Western Europe, the US, while British and Japanese shipments were unchanged. *Indian and Hongkong exports* of cotton cloth were down from a year earlier, the council said.

Woven man-made fibre fabric exports from the main non-Communist exporting countries were up an estimated 18 per cent in the second quarter from a year earlier, with the biggest increases from Japan and Western Europe.

US exports were smaller than in the second quarter of last year, however, the council said.

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, LOANS OFFICE, 1 & 2 BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, EC2R 8EU, IN SEALED ENVELOPES MARKED "G.L.C. TENDER" NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST OCTOBER, 1971.

GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £50,000,000

GREATER LONDON

7¾ PER CENT. STOCK, 1981

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £99 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

Deposit with tender	£10 per cent.
On Wednesday, 24th November, 1971	£49 per cent.
On Wednesday, 5th January, 1972	Balance of purchase money

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON THE 15TH MARCH AND THE 15TH SEPTEMBER

The issue is made in accordance with a general Consent given by the Treasury under the Control of Borrowing Order, 1958. The Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and for quotation for the Stock.

The Stock is created by a Resolution of the Greater London Council dated the 5th October, 1971, and is issued pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Act 1963. THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for the Stock.

1 PURPOSE OF ISSUE
The proceeds of the issue will be used to replace monies borrowed temporarily to meet capital expenditure pending the raising of loans; to redeem other loans falling due for repayment; to finance further capital expenditure of the Council as authorised by the Council's annual Money Acts; to make advances to bodies and persons to whom the Council is authorised to lend money; and for other purposes for which the Council is authorised to borrow.

2 REGISTRATION
The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England and will be transferable in multiples of one new penny by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

3 INTEREST
Interest (less income tax) will be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 15th March and the 15th September. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post.
The first payment will be made on the 15th March, 1972, at the rate of £2.01 (less income tax) per £100 Stock.

4 REDEMPTION OF STOCK
The Stock, if not previously cancelled after purchase in the open market, will be repaid at par at the Bank of England on the 15th September, 1981.

5 PROVISION FOR REPAYMENT
The Council maintains a Consolidated Loans Fund and is required to pay into this Fund out of the revenues of the Council sums necessary for providing for the redemption of all stocks and other outstanding securities of the Council.

6 SECURITY
The Stock will be charged on all the revenues of the Council and will in respect thereof rank equally with all stocks and other securities for which the Council has assumed responsibility and other stocks and securities issued or to be issued by the Council.

7 STATISTICS RELATING TO GREATER LONDON

Area		635 square miles
Population 1971 (Preliminary report on Census)		7,570,014
Rateable Value 1st April, 1971		£679,470,147
Product of a rate of 1p in the £, 1971-72 (estimated)		£6,600,000
Estimated Revenue of the Council 1971-72:		
Rates		£216,488,550
Government grants		59,928,450
Rents, fees and other income		63,100,250
		£439,517,050
Outstanding loan debt 31st March, 1971:		
Gross outstanding loan debt		£1,128,549,773
Less		
Debt in respect of services transferred to Government Departments and other local authorities	£55,925,290	
Loans to other local and public authorities	10,150,717	
Loans to borrowers under Housing and other Acts	234,783,127	
Deferred repayments from purchasers of Council houses	14,473,304	£295,310,438
Net debt of the Council (of which Housing £556,059,948)		£833,239,335

Tenders must be lodged at the Bank of England, 1 & 2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, EC2R 8EU, in sealed envelopes marked "G.L.C. Tender" not later than 10.00 a.m. on the 21st October, 1971. To be eligible a tender must be for one amount and at one price. Tenders must be for £100 Stock, or a multiple thereof, up to £2,000 Stock; tenders for more than £2,000 Stock must be in a multiple of £500 Stock. No allotment will be made for a less amount than £100 Stock. A separate cheque representing a deposit of £10 per cent. of the nominal amount tendered for must accompany each tender. The minimum price, below which tenders will not be accepted, is £99 per cent. Tenders must be made at the minimum price or at higher prices which are multiples of twenty-five new pence. Tenders lodged without a price being stated will be deemed to have been made at the minimum price.

The Council reserves the right to reject any tender or to allot a less amount than that tendered for. If undersubscribed, the Stock will be allotted at the minimum price. If oversubscribed, the Stock will be allotted to the persons tendering at the highest price or prices; all allotments will be made at the lowest price at which any tender is accepted (the allotment price), and persons tendering at prices above the allotment price will receive preferential treatment in regard to the proportion allotted. Letters of allotment in respect of Stock allotted will be despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be refunded; in the case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be refunded by cheque.

Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment but no discount will be allowed on such payment. Default in the payment of any instalment by its due date will render the deposit and any instalment previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £100 on written request received by the Bank of England, Loans Office, on any date not later than the 3rd January, 1972; such a request must be accompanied by the letter of allotment. The letter cannot be split if any instalment payment is overdue). Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration, accompanied by a completed registration form, when the final instalment is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than the 5th January, 1972.

A commission of 12½p per £100 Stock will be paid to bankers or stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of tenders bearing their stamp; this commission will not, however, be paid in respect of any allotment which arises out of an underwriting commitment.

Prospectuses and tender forms may be obtained at the Bank of England, Loans Office, 1 & 2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, EC2R 8EU, or at any of the branches of the Bank of England; at the National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2P 2BD; from Messrs Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom; or from the Greater London Council, The County Hall (Room 961), London, SE1 7PB.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON.
18th October, 1971.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

This form must be lodged in a sealed envelope at the Bank of England, Loans Office, 1 & 2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, EC2R 8EU, not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 21st October, 1971. Envelopes must be marked "G.L.C. Tender."

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £50,000,000
GREATER LONDON 7¾ PER CENT. STOCK, 1981
MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £99 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

I/We tender in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated the 18th October, 1971, as follows:—

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for (in a multiple of £100 Stock up to £2,000 Stock, or in a multiple of £500 Stock above £2,000 Stock) (a): £ ..... say. .....

Amount of deposit enclosed, being £10 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for:— (b): £

The price per £100 Stock at which I/we tender, being a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price of £99:— (c): £ ..... say. .....

I/We hereby engage to pay the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this tender, as provided by the said prospectus.

I/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me/us be sent to me/us by post at my/our risk.

I/We declare that the tenderer(s) is/are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories(e) and that the security is not being acquired by the tenderer(s) as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside those Territories.

Date.....October, 1971. SIGNATURE .....

BLOCK LETTERS
Name in full ..... (State title or whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss)
Address .....

(a) Each tender must be for £100 Stock, or a multiple thereof, up to £2,000 Stock; each tender for more than £2,000 Stock must be in a multiple of £500 Stock. To be eligible each tender must be for one amount and at one price.

(b) A separate cheque must accompany each tender. Cheques should be made payable to "Bank of England" and crossed "Greater London Loan."

(c) The price tendered must be a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price. If no price is stated, this tender will be deemed to have been made at the minimum tender price.

(d) If this declaration cannot be made it should be deleted and reference should be made to an Authorised Depositary or, in the Irish Republic, an Approved Agent, through whom lodgment should be effected. Authorised Depositaries are listed in the Bank of England's Notice EC 1 and include banks, stockbrokers and solicitors practising in the United Kingdom; Approved Agents in the Irish Republic are defined in the Bank of England's Notice EC 10.

(e) The Scheduled Territories presently comprise the British Commonwealth (except Canada and Rhodesia), the Irish Republic, British Trust Territories, British Protectorates and Protected States, Bahrain, Iceland, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, South Africa, and South West Africa, Western Samoa, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

JTF to file suit over pact

The Japan Textile Federation decided at an emergency meeting yesterday to file a civil suit against the Japanese Government's action initiating a textile trade pact with the United States last Friday.

Mr Shinzo Oya, president of *the federation, said the suit* probably will be filed in the coming week, and that it will charge that the US-Japan agreement is a violation of the Japanese constitution.

Industry sources said federation lawyers are meeting to decide on tactics. They said it *is believed the industry will try* to back its case by showing actual damage caused by the agreement, rather than projected damage.

The federation meeting also decided that the industry would, for its part, continue to enforce the provisions of its unilateral voluntary plan limiting textile exports to the United States. This was put into effect on July 1, but it was not satisfactory to the Nixon Administration.

The industry has thus reaffirmed its determination not to cooperate with the government in implementing the US-Japan government - level agreement.

Italy seeks way around strike threat

Confindustria, the Italian manufacturers' association, and the three major trade unions in Italy will begin talks tomorrow aimed at drawing up a guide for wage negotiations during the coming months. An estimated five million workers, one quarter of the Italian labour force, are due for new two-year contracts.

In the autumn of 1969 and early 1970, a similar period of *labour talks resulted in* widespread wage increases and production losses due to strikes. The two sides, both expressing deep concern about stagnation in the Italian economy, are holding the talks in an effort to avoid similar results this time.

There have been no direct public talks between the unions and Confindustria for more than two years.

New process by British Titan

British Titan Products said yesterday it will begin production of titanium dioxide, one of the basic ingredients of white paint, by a new process before the end of the year.

The process is a new development of the chloride method of *producing the chemical.* The chloride method is already used by several large manufacturers, including Du Pont of the United States.

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Name .....
Address .....
.....

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Midlands Region

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The salary will be within the range £1,161-£1,647 per annum.
Applications should be submitted in writing, quoting the vacancy number F12/71MR, and giving details of age, qualifications, experience and present position to the Personnel Manager, Central Electricity Generating Board, Hadlucks Green Road, Shirley, Solihull, Warwickshire, not later than 27 October 1971.

H.M.S.O.

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HMSO has established a Management Services Section to introduce work study techniques at its Presses, Binderies, Warehouses, Bookshops and other industrial establishments. Applications are now invited for further posts in what is becoming a rapidly expanding field. Present salary scales allow appointments to be made at rates up to £2,800 a year according to experience. Appointments will be initially for a three-year period which could be extended by agreement.

Successful candidates are likely to be aged 25-40 and to have had at least three years' practical experience in Work Study, preferably in the printing or publishing industries, together with an interest in improving productivity and in the application of scientific techniques to the resolution of production problems. Academically, candidates educated to ONC standards are sought, but preference will be given to those who have reached HNC standard. Corporate membership of IWSP is desirable but not essential. Experience in administering pay structures and incentive schemes would be an advantage.

Successful candidates will be based in central London, but may be required to work on assignments elsewhere in the country.

Applications giving brief details should be sent to: Mr. T. J. Sergeant, Sovereign House, St. George's Street, Norwich, NOR 76A. Closing date: 27 October.

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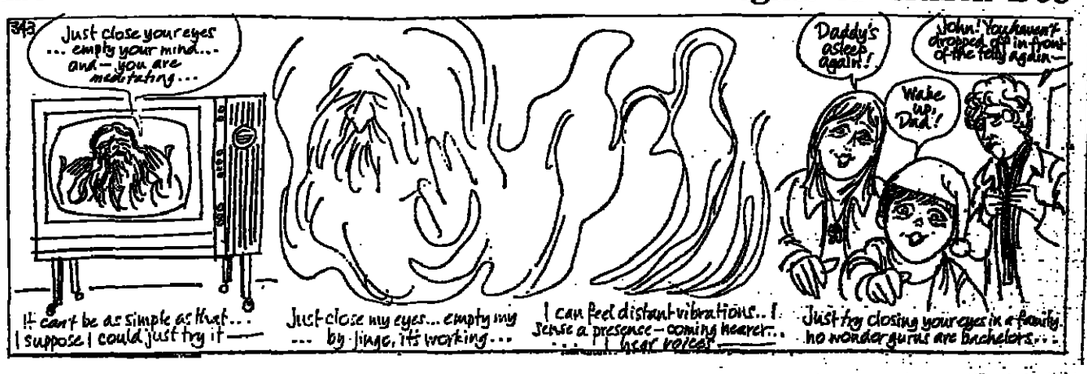
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Qualified applicants should write for an interview to:

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48/58 Chester Road, Manchester M16 9HH.

HOLIDAYS

LONDON — Heritage Hotel... 47/8 Gt... W... from £1.7.6 01-262...
KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL 18 Cad... Gardens, SW1 ... Rate... Tel. 01-589 6...

هكذا من الأصل

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

Over 23 and under 45? How about a career in Social Work?

Could you help them?

Many families are in need of the skilled help and support of a professional social worker. Illness or an unusual family crisis may bring a need for temporary assistance. The disruption and breakdown of family life may call for long term care and support for both children and adults. Skilled social workers are urgently needed by the Local Authority Social Services and by voluntary organisations which are engaged in this essential work.

Why not train for Social Work?

There are 2-year training courses at the centres listed below, which formerly led to the Letter of Recognition of the Central Training Council in Child Care and are now recognised by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work (who have undertaken to safeguard the position of students entering training before new arrangements for the recognition of qualifications are announced). Students successfully completing these courses are eligible for full membership of the British Association of Social Workers. Grants are available to cover maintenance, tuition and travel. If you are under 25 there is normally a minimum entry requirement of 5 GCE 'O' levels or one 'A' and 3 'O' levels.

The 2 year courses are held at:—

Birmingham Polytechnic;
Bristol University (Department of Extra Mural Studies);
Cardiff College of Commerce;
Chiswick Polytechnic;
Croydon Technical College;
Ipswich Civic College;
Keele University (Department of Adult Education);
Leeds University (Department of Adult Education and Extra Mural Studies);
Lincoln Adult Education Centre;
Liverpool University (Extra Mural Department);
Polytechnic of North London;
Manchester University (Extra Mural Department);
Medway and Maidstone College of Technology;
Oxford Polytechnic;
Plymouth Polytechnic;
Portsmouth Polytechnic;
Preston, Harris College;
Stevenage College of Further Education;
Teesside Polytechnic;
Trent Polytechnic;

Fill in the coupon below for further information and an application form.

Please send me details of training courses for Social Work.
I am over 23 and under 45.
My educational background is:—
(Please tick in the appropriate box)
1. I have a degree in the Arts or Physical Sciences. ☐
2. I have a GCE with 2 or more 'A' levels or equivalent. ☐
3. I have a GCE with 5 or more 'O' levels or equivalent. ☐
4. I am without a formal educational qualification but would be prepared to study at an advanced level. ☐
5. I hold a professional qualification other than in social work. ☐

Please specify.....
Mr/Mrs/Miss.....
Date of Birth.....
Address.....

Post to: Social Work Advisory Service (G) 26 Bloomsbury Way, London, WC1
Note: Graduates or Diploma Holders in the Social Sciences should not apply for these courses but should write to SWAS at the above address for details of the relevant training.
Issued by the Department of Health and Social Security

CITY OF MANCHESTER DIRECT WORKS DEPARTMENT

PRINCIPAL OFFICER (CAPITAL WORKS)

Salary PO3 £3,282–£3,732 per annum

Applications are invited for the above post in the Operational Management Group. Candidates should be able to plan and operate a major capital works programme, amounting to £6m annually, including housing, schools and other public buildings. Contracts to the value of £15m are in hand of which £11½m remain to be completed.

Applicants must be suitably qualified and industrially well experienced—M.I.Mun.B.M., I.O.B., or similar qualification is desirable.

Experience in modern management including design and planning techniques commensurate with the programme of work is necessary. An essential car users allowance is payable and assistance with removal expenses may be given.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned and should be returned to the Town Clerk (F), Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA, by 10.0 a.m. on Wednesday, 3rd November, 1971.

W. K. WILSON,
Director of Works.

Direct Works Department
Salisbury House,
Granby Row,
Manchester M60 1LD.

SSRC

Applications are invited from young Psychology graduates for a

SCIENTIFIC OFFICER post with the SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

The duties comprise dealing with research grant applications and other matters falling within the scope of the Council's Psychology Committee. Applicants should normally be under 29, have a good honours degree in Psychology or a related discipline and an interest in research and research administration. A post-graduate qualification or relevant experience would be an advantage but is not essential.

Salary scale is £1,450 to £2,265. Starting salary normally at the minimum but increments may be allowed for appropriate post-graduate experience. The Council is a recognised institution for the purposes of FSSU. The post is available immediately.

Please apply by 1st November, 1971 giving full curriculum vitae, the names and addresses of three referees and daytime telephone number to the Establishments Officer, SSRC, Room 1135, State House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 01-405 6491.

EDUCATIONAL

Australia

TEACHERS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS New South Wales

Applications are invited for appointments in secondary schools in the New South Wales Teaching Service.

Applicants, graduates and non-graduates, must have completed a recognised course of teacher education, and be recognised as qualified by the Minister of Education.

Salary ranges (annual rates expressed in $ Australian with £ Sterling equivalents) applicable to both male and female teachers:—

University graduates:
$A4,956 (£Stg.2,312) to $A7,374 (£Stg.3,441) p.a.

Non-Graduates
Two-year trained $A3,674 (£Stg.1,714) to $A6,112 (£Stg.2,852) p.a.
Three-year trained $A4,175 (£Stg.1,948) to $A6,420 (£Stg.2,996) p.a.

Commencing rates according to qualifications and experience.

Subject to medical fitness permanent appointees will be eligible to contribute to the State Superannuation Fund.

Under certain conditions appointees will receive settling in allowances, on the following scale:—

Married male teacher with wife: $A1,000 plus $A100 for each dependent child.

Single teachers: $A400.

For further information please call and see Mr. N. Morrison of the New South Wales Department of Education, who will be at the following Centres:

Blackpool on Wednesday, 20th October
from 4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. and
7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
at the IMPERIAL HOTEL, North Promenade.

Bolton on Thursday, 21st October
from 4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. and
7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
at THE PACK HORSE HOTEL, Nelson Square.

Liverpool on Friday, 22nd October
from 4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. and
7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
at THE ADELPHI HOTEL, Ranelagh Place.

Manchester on Saturday, 23rd October
from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and
2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
at the AUSTRALIAN MIGRATION CENTRE, Gateway House, Piccadilly South.

or write to the Recruitment Section, New South Wales Government Offices, 56 Strand, London, WC2N 5LZ.

LECTURER IN SOCIAL GROUP WORK

Applications are invited from professionally qualified social workers with experience in group work for this post in the Social Work Education Department. The person appointed will teach in post-professional courses and will be expected to develop over a period of time approaches to understanding and working in group situations relevant to students of social work training, residential care, management, community work and staff supervision.

Salary within the University Lecturer Scale (£1,491 to £3,417, plus London Allowance), superannuation and other university conditions. Peter Leonard, Director of Social Work Education Department, will be pleased to discuss the post informally (tel. 01-387 9681).

Further details may be obtained from: The Registrar, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL WORK TRAINING, 5 Tavistock Place, London, WC1H 9SS. Applications should be received by 30th November, 1971.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Senior Research Officer

Applications for this senior post are invited from those people who hold a good degree in one of the Social Sciences with a post graduate degree in Education or psychology.
The person appointed will be responsible for the organisation and administration of the Foundation's Guidance and Assessment Service, and will be expected to ensure that it operates in an effective and economic manner.
Experience in both the theoretical and practical aspects of test construction (including psychometrics and statistics) will be required as well as experience in establishing liaison with schools, LEAs, HMIs, etc. Teaching experience in primary or secondary modern schools a decided advantage.
Salary scale £3,426 to £4,455, placement according to qualifications and experience. Contributory pension scheme (Teachers' Local Government or maintenance of existing FSSU Policies). 6 weeks annual leave. For application forms and further particulars apply: Mrs. P. P. Harris (GAS01), The Merc, Upton Park, Slough, Bucks (Tel: SL28161). Closing date for application forms: 5th November.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Wales
University College of Swansea

LECTURER IN OCEANOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in *Oceanography in the Department* of Geology, tenable from 1st January, 1972. Candidates should be qualified in Physical Oceanography and Sedimentology.
Initial salary up to £1,767 per annum on the scale £1,491 to £3,417 per annum plus F.S.S.U. benefits.
Application forms (2 copies) and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, to whom the application forms should be returned by Friday, 29th October, 1971.

University of Cape Town

SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a post of Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

The appointment will be on the salary scale: Senior Lecturer: R6,360 x 300—R8,160 per annum; Lecturer: R4,800 x 300—R6,900 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants should give particulars of their age, academic record, experience, publications, research work and fields of special interest. They should also give the names and addresses of two or more suitable referees (preferably persons with knowledge of the applicant's academic qualifications and experience) whom the University may consult, and state the date on which they could assume duty, if appointed.

Two copies of the application should reach the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (from whom memoranda giving the conditions of service, including transport expenses on appointment, and information on the work of the Department may be obtained) no later than November 25, 1971. A third copy of the application with a medical certificate, should be sent direct by airmail to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, Cape Town, South Africa, by the same date.

The University reserves the right to appoint a person other than one of the applicants or to make no appointment.

University of Keele

CHAIR OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for the Chair of History, vacant owing to the death of Professor W. M. Simon.
Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG, to whom they should be returned by November 12, 1971.

University of Leicester

LECTURESHIP IN ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited from men and women graduates for a Lectureship in the Department of Zoology in the School of Biological Sciences. Preference will be given to applicants with research interests in the fields of cell/developmental biology, terrestrial/fresh water ecology, or comparative physiology.

Salary according to qualifications and experience on scale £1,491 to £3,417 a year, plus F.S.S.U. membership.

Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by November 8.

University of Liverpool

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Sociology. Preference will be given to candidates interested in the application of sociological theory to social work practice in connection with the Diploma Course in Applied Social Studies.

The initial salary will be within the range £1,491-£3,417 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than November 18, 1971, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. RV/7703/G.

University of London

SCHOOL OF SLAVONIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in CZECH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE on the scale £1,491 to £3,417, plus London Allowance of £100 p.a., at a point appropriate to qualifications and experience.

The appointment is to be made, if a suitable candidate is found, on or before October 1, 1972.

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary-Registrar, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, Senate House, London WC1E 7HU, to whom four copies of application, with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees, must be submitted by November 15, 1971.

University of Malaya

COMPUTER CENTRE

Applications are invited for one post of LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER expected to be available early in 1972.

Candidates should have at least a good Honours degree or a Master's degree in Computer Science, with suitable teaching and/or research experience in two of the following fields:

Information Processing, Numerical Methods, Systems Analysis, Operational Research and Programming Systems.

Subject to academic suitability and experience, preference will be given to candidates competent in Bahasa Malaysia (Malay).

EMOLUMENTS: (approximate sterling equivalents) are:

(i) SALARY SCALES:
Lecturers: £1,524 x 75—1962/2035 x 81—2,441 p.a.
Assistant Lecturers: £1,330 x 65—1,460 p.a.
(ii) In Addition a VARIABLE ALLOWANCE is at present payable at the following rates: 55% of basic salary subject to certain maxima depending on marital status: minimum £245 per annum, maximum £649 per annum.
(iii) a SUPPLEMENTARY HOUSING ALLOWANCE of £505 per annum.
MEDICAL BENEFITS are provided under the Medical Services Scheme of the University.

Further particulars (including details of superannuation) and application forms are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. (Tel.: 01-387 8572).

The closing date for the receipt of applications is November 22, 1971.

University of Manchester

EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Applications invited for this post in the High Energy Nuclear Physics Group from candidates who must have experience in electronics. Work initially involves the design, construction, and testing of large multiwire proportional chambers, scintillation counters, and associated equipment, and operation of them in experiments using a 5 GeV electron synchrotron. Duties to start as soon as possible and not later than January 1. Salary range P.A. £1,200 to £2,322. F.S.S.U.

Particulars and application forms (returnable by November 6) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote Ref: 193/71/G.

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN PHYSICS

Applications invited for this post from candidates with experience in organic molecular luminescence. Salary range per annum: £1,491-£3,417. F.S.S.U. Particulars and application forms (returnable by November 12) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref: 192/71/9.

University of Manchester

EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER
Department of Geology

Applications invited for this post in which the person appointed will assist in maintenance and repair of a 100-KV transmission electron microscope and an electron probe microanalyser, and if suitably qualified, can also participate in research and development associated with these instruments. Experience in dealing with electronics and vacuum systems essential. Salary range p.a. £1,200 to £2,322, F.S.S.U. Particulars and application forms, returnable by November 15, from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 191/71/G.

University of Melbourne

LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Legal Studies, Faculty of Economics and Commerce. The Department is a separate department teaching a commercial law major in the B. Comm. degree. Applicants should be law graduates, preferably with teaching experience, who are interested in an interdisciplinary approach to law. Preference will be given to persons who have an interest and experience in the fields of industrial, taxation, consumer, protection, or company law. The appointment will be for a fixed terms of three years. The appointee will be expected to take up duty as soon as possible in 1972.

Salary will commence at $A6,697 per annum with two annual increments of $A371.

Further information, including details of application procedure, superannuation, travel and removal expenses, repatriation benefits, and conditions of appointment, is available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appointments), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Telephone 01-387 8572).

Applications close on November 15, 1971.

University of New South Wales

School of Spanish and Latin American Studies

SENIOR LECTURER

Salary $A9,667 range $A11,130 per annum. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. The position is tenable from July 1, 1972.

Applicants should have high academic qualifications as well as some administrative ability and university teaching and research experience. The successful applicant will participate in teaching Latin American studies and Spanish language at all levels. A knowledge of Brazilian Portuguese would be advantageous.

Details of appointment, including superannuation, study leave, and housing scheme, may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appointments), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Telephone 01-387 8572).

Applications close in Australia and London on November 8, 1971

Queen Mary College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
Re-Advertisement

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Modern British History, with special reference to the period after 1850 and particularly to the Twentieth Century, tenable from January, 1972 or at a later date if necessary.

Salary scale £1,491 x £133/£138-£3,454 (Efficiency Bar) x £135/£138 to £4,417 per annum, plus £100 London Allowance. F.S.S.U. participation. Application forms and further particulars obtainable from The Registrar, Queen Mary College (G/19), Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, to be returned by November 8, 1971

University of Stirling

DEPUTY LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above post which will be within the Senior Lecturer Scale (£3,597 to £4,401). Starting salary will be fixed according of age, experience, etc. Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Secretary (GU), University of Stirling, Stirling, to whom applications, together with the names of two referees, should be sent by October 29, 1971.

University of Sydney

LECTURESHIPS (2) IN ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Candidates should be able to lecture in general statistical theory and have special interests in decision theory, operations research and econometrics.

Salary range: $A6,697—$9,386 p.a.

Applications, including curriculum vitae, list of publications and names of three referees, by November 12, 1971, to Registrar, University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006, Australia, from whom further information available. Informal inquiries to Professor R. G. G. Rutherford, in the University.

Information about conditions of appointment and application procedure also available from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. (Tel. 01-387 8572).

University of Sydney

LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

Honours degree in English required; previous experience in adult education an advantage. Appointee will conduct adult education classes in Literature in the Sydney metropolitan area and assist with planning of courses conducted by part-time Lecturers.

Salary: $A6,697-$A9,386 p.a.

Applications, including curriculum vitae, list of publications, and names of three referees, by November 15, 1971, to Registrar, University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006, Australia, from whom further information available. Information also available from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appointments), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Telephone 01-387 8572).

University of Tasmania

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE FOLLOWING POSTS:

LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICS

Current research in the Department of Physics is in radio, optical, X-ray and cosmic ray astronomy, theoretical plasma physics, particle physics, biophysics and geometrical optics. A new optical observatory with 16in. and 40in. telescopes will be completed in 1972. Other research facilities include two high resolution filled-aperture broad-band radio telescopes and a 45in. parabolic telescope, underground and surface cosmic ray observatories, and well-equipped biophysics and optical laboratories. The computing centre is housed in the Physics Building.

LECTURESHIP IN ZOOLOGY

The Department of Zoology is seeking a Lecturer whose main research and teaching interests are in either animal behaviour or ecology (population ecology, systems analysis, or productivity). The main research interests of members of the academic staff include electron microscopy and biochemistry of neurosecretion in insects and crustacea, endocrinology of lizards and marsupials, parasitology, neurophysiology, biology and behaviour of marsupials, and the ecology of trumpeter and Tasmanian devils.

The salary scales for Lectures are: Grade I $A8,176—$A370 x 5—$A9,026; Grade II $A6,697—$A369 x 1, $A370 x 2—$A7,806.

Appointment will be offered in one of these grades according to qualifications and experience.

Applications close on November 5, 1971.

Further particulars and applications forms are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. (Tel. 01-387 8572).

University of Warwick

A POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP

tenable for two years in the first instance, is available in a well-established group to investigate the microstructures of glass-ceramics by electron microscopy and other techniques with the aim of elucidating microstructure-property relationships. Salary £1,491 to £1,629 p.a. Applications are invited from Materials Scientists and others having a keen interest in the preparation, structure and properties of ceramic-type materials. Applications (giving details of qualifications and previous experience) should be made to Professor A. J. Forty, School of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, Warwickshire quoting ref 117F/71.

POLYTECHNICS

City of London Polytechnic

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURERS I/II IN QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS
LECTURER II IN MARKETING
LECTURER II IN PSYCHOLOGY

These posts are for teaching on a wide range of business studies degrees but all departments of the Polytechnic are co-operating in an important new educational development, that of an Inter-disciplinary degree.

Applicants for the vacancies in Quantitative Analysis should be qualified in Mathematics, Statistics, or Operational Research, and be interested in teaching the Quantitative approach to Business Methods.

Salary: scale (under review) in accordance with the Burnham (FE) Report:
LECTURER GRADE I: On an incremental scale within the range £1,250 to £2,200 (plus London Allowance £118), starting point and maximum dependent on qualifications, training and experience.
LECTURER GRADE II: £1,947 to £3,557 (plus London Allowance £118).
SENIOR LECTURER: £2,537 to £3,872 (plus London Allowance £118).

Further details and application forms (returnable by November 15) from the Secretary, City of London Polytechnic, 117-119 Broadgate, London EC2A 7BD.

The Hatfield Polytechnic

RESEARCH FELLOW

To contribute to a project on career knowledge of sixth-formers.

Requirements: Good degree in the behavioural sciences. Satisfactory knowledge of statistics, experience of analysis by computer, organisational ability and easy relations.

Present research grant from the Leverhulme Trust is for one year, but planning is well advanced on current programme with scope to contribute in the design of any extension.

Salary up to £1,850 per annum.

Preliminary inquiries will be welcomed by Mr. M. J. Kirton, The Hatfield Polytechnic, Birklands Annexe, London Road, St. Albans (Tel. St. Albans 66661/2/3), to whom firm applications should be addressed by letter, quote Ref. 615G.

Sheffield Polytechnic

HALL OF RESIDENCE

BURSAR

This residential post is at the new Hall of Residence, which opened in September, 1970, with accommodation for 174 male and female students.

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Secretary of the Polytechnic for all domestic arrangements including catering, supervision of staff, and care of the fabric.

I.H.M. or equivalent qualifications are essential. Self-contained furnished flat available. Salary scale: Grade M VII, £1,150 to £1,245 (less £192 for board and residence).

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Staff Officer (Ref. C.), Sheffield Polytechnic, Halford Buildings, Sheffield S1 2AZ, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

Manchester Regional Hospital Board

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (COMMITTEE & GENERAL)

Salary Scale £1,911-£2,397.

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Administrative Assistant in the Committee and General Section of the Planning and Building Division of the Secretary's Department. The person appointed will assist the Assistant Secretary in connection with the arrangements for consultation with local authorities and other bodies in respect of new hospital developments and closures; the preparation of reports for, and the servicing of, two of the Board's Standing Committees. In addition, the appointee will assist in the administrative work involved with town planning consultations and land transactions.

This is a most interesting and challenging post which offers good opportunities within the Health Service and it would be an advantage if applicants had had some Health Service experience and/or the appropriate qualifications, though this is not essential.

Application forms from the Secretary, Manchester Regional Hospital Board, Gateway House, Piccadilly South, Manchester M60 7LP, quoting reference 585. Closing date for receipt of applications is November 13, 1971.

SITUATIONS

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

BUILDING ESTIMATOR

Applications are invited for the above appointment with a progressive Building Company based in Central Lancashire.

The successful applicant must be fully experienced in all types of building work.

The appointment offers an attractive commencing salary, which will be negotiable and subject to annual review, together with membership of non-contributory pension scheme, car or car allowance, and other staff benefits.

Apply in writing, giving full details of experience, qualifications, and present salary.

Address WD 187 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester 3M60 2RR

COST ACCOUNTANT

required

to establish and head Cost Department of a rapidly expanding group of building and property development companies.

Experience in the building industry would be desirable but not essential. Good salary and prospects for the right man. Replies with full details of experience to date, should be marked "Private and Confidential" and sent to the Managing Director.

SILVERDALE BUILDING CO. LTD.
93 Dunham Road,
Altrincham, Cheshire.

ASSISTANT DENTAL SURGEON required every Tuesday for practice in West Didsbury, Manchester, WV 7in The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

MALE OR FEMALE CLERK with experience in accountancy required by Manchester solicitors for interesting work in small account department; reply giving full details of experience, age, and wage required. WP 42 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMMON LAW MANAGING CLERK: experienced in High Court and County Court litigation, seeks responsible position in Manchester. Please reply to NA 340 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate Manchester M60 2RR

TECHNICIANS

ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIAN required by Manchester City Centre Practice: good variety of projects; applicants to have a minimum of 5 years experience and be competent in detailing and general duties; give full particulars and required salary in writing to: Address WG 193 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS

CONSEQUENT UPON A DYNAMIC REORGANISATION OF THE COMPANY'S FIELD FORCE

FURNITURE PRODUCTIONS (BRADFORD) LTD.

have a vacancy for a

Driving and Ambitious Representative

Existing figures are high and the potential virtually unlimited.

Apply to the Managing Director,
Thornton Road, Bradford BD1 2JT
Telephone Bradford 31442

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

County Borough of St Helens

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER—GRADE S.O.2

(£2,766-£2,937-£3,075 p.a.)

The person appointed will be responsible for environmental improvement works which include reclamation of derelict lands and general improvement schemes, and will be required to advise professional teams on the environmental aspects of architectural and engineering construction works.

The successful applicant is required to be qualified in an appropriate professional discipline; a qualification in landscape architecture would be of advantage.

Application forms are obtainable from the undersigned to whom they are returnable by Tuesday, November 2, 1971.

G. P. JAMES, C.Eng., F.I.Mun.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.
Century House,
Hardshaw Street,
St. Helens.

Lancashire County Council

County Architect's Department

APPOINTMENT OF HEATING AND VENTILATION DESIGN ENGINEER

within the Grades Tech. 4-7
£1,695—£2,457.

Applications are invited for the above post from engineers who are experienced in the design, Heating and Ventilation Services to Buildings.

The Conditions of Service are those of the N.J.C. for Local Authorities A.P.T. and Clerical Services. Disturbance Allowance in approved cases. five-day week. car allowance to approved users.

Application forms are obtainable from the County Architect, P.O. Box No. 26, County Hall, Preston PR1 8RE, and should be returned not later than Friday October 29, 1971.

Stretford Borough Council

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

ENGINEERING ASSISTANT
TECHNICIAN AND TECHNICAL GRADE 3/4 (£1,194-£1,653 p.a.)

Applications are invited for the above post. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience; car allowance, if appropriate.

Further particulars and application forms from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stretford, by noon, Monday, November 8, 1971.

W. G. HATTON, Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.
Talbot Road,
Stretford, Manchester.
M32 0XJ. October, 1971.

Fielden Park College of Further Education

BARLOW MOOR ROAD
WEST DIDSBURY
MANCHESTER M20 8PQ

Applications are invited for the post of

ASSISTANT LECTURER

in Shorthand, Typewriting and Office Practice.

Salary £998-£1,720.

Further information and application form may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Manchester Education Committee, Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, to whom completed applications should be submitted by October 29, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee

Borough of Middleton

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OXFORD REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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Organiser will deputise for the Director of Postgraduate Medical Education in matters connected with general practice and will be Secretary of the Postgraduate Sub-Committee for General Practice. He will be expected also to advise on matters in general practice and to assist the Director of Clinical Facilities in the Oxford Medical School in connection with the Postgraduate curriculum and attachment arrangements. The Organiser would have an honorary appointment in the Department of Regius Professor of Medicine and would be eligible for honorary appointment as a Clinical Lecturer in the Faculty of Medicine

The appointment will be part-time. The successful candidate would be expected to continue in private general practice within a reasonable distance of Oxford or be prepared to move to a practice within the Oxford region. Candidates should be not more than 55 years of age and should have not less than 5 years' experience as Principal. Salary in the range of £2,000 to £2,500 p.a.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Postgraduate Medical Education, applications, with the names of three referees, should be sent to the Director at the Old Radcliffe Observatory, The Medical School, Woodstock Road, Oxford, to reach him not later than 30th November, 1971

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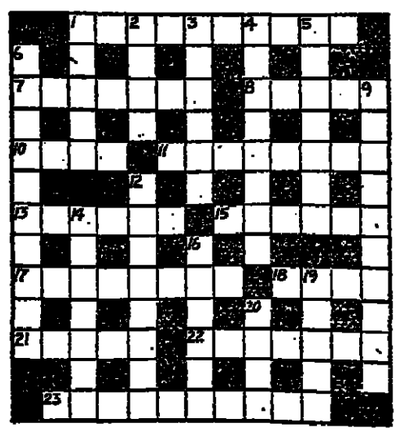
QUICK CROSSWORD No. 532

ACROSS
1. Banter (10)
7. "'Tis not in —— to command success" (7).
8. Edict (5).
10. Inclination (4).
11. Force equipped for war (8).
13. Storey (anag.) (6).
15. A better (6).
17. Star (type) (8).
18. Russian emperor (4).
21. Overjoyed (5).
22. Neck of land (7).
23. Restore (10).

DOWN
1. European capital (5).
2. Harvest (4).
3. Provide against misfortune (6).
4. Tincture of opium (8).
5. Most serious (7).
6. Make better (10).
9. Undertaking (10).
12. Win back (8).
14. Glut (7).
16. Praise (anag.) (6).
19. World War I battlefield (5).
20 Volcano (4)

Solution No 531

Across: 6 Incompetence; 8 Scarce; 9 Brawny; 10 Impress; 11 Bevel; 13 Cissy; 15 Bottles; 17 Quarry; 19 Tartan; 20 New York State.
Down: 1 Discomfiture; 2 Scorer; 3 Immerse; 4 Kerb; 5 Beware; 7 Confederates; 12 Contest; 14 Strays; 16 Tartar; 18 York.



SPORTS GUARDIAN

Meadow Mint's stable is hit by coughing

By SIMON CHANNON

Meadow Mint, Lester Piggott's intended partner in Saturday's Observer Gold Cup, is 3-1 favourite for the race with Ladbrokes, but punters should think hard before snapping up that price as there is coughing among the yearlings in trainer Sam Armstrong's yard.

At Leicester yesterday, Mettle, a heavily-backed 5-1 shot trained by Armstrong, foiled the well-fancied Beryl's Song in the Mercia Fillies' Plate. Beryl's Song was very fast away but had nothing in reserve to withstand the strong late challenge of Mettle, who will probably next be in action at Haydock Park on the last day of the season.

Ted Leader, who announced yesterday that he is retiring from training at the end of the season after 58 years' involvement in racing, first as a jockey and then as a trainer, took the Six Hills Handicap with Macera, while Bernard van Cutsem had his 31st juvenile success of the term with Grey Mirage, who had five lengths to spare over Affection, the favourite, in the Cottesmore Plate.

Following Brigadier Gerard's scrambling short-head victory from Rarity in Saturday's Champion Stakes at Newmarket, his owner, Mr John Hislop, stated yesterday that the colt would never race again on heavy or soft going, even if it entails taking Brigadier Gerard out of a race after the overnight declaration stage. Mr Hislop said: "Running him in such conditions is like giving him a 10lb. penalty."

At Sandown today Grey Gaston (3.5), who had a very unlucky passage in the well-contested nursery won by Ginevra at Ascot the week before last, looks a fair proposition in the Wey Nursery. He has only 5lb. more than at Ascot and this time is taking on considerably lower class opponents.

The pick of them may be Blue Warrior, who will be ideally suited by the softish surface. It was on similar ground that he beat Sea Life by a comfortable length at Lingfield in August and Sea Life paid that form a handsome compliment when winning a nursery at Newmarket last week by eight lengths.

Another who will like today's going is **Owen Stone** (4 15). Although he has won on a firm surface he is better suited by some give in the ground and seems well enough treated with 7st. 7lb. in the Rookery Handicap to be made the nap.

Since winning a seller at Salisbury in the spring Owen Stone has run a series of good races, his only really disappointing performance coming at Kempton last month when last of 10 to Red Mask in the Ladbroke Cambridgeshire Trial Handicap.

Pirate Glen, who finishd well in front of Owen Stone on that occasion, had previously beaten my nap by only a neck at Warwick and lost the race on an objection. There should be little between them at these weights, but the ground sways me in Owen Stone's favour.

Calshot Light, the top-weight, went under by only a short-head to Richboy in the Scarborough Stakes at Doncaster last month and had previously scored from Water Rat at Newbury, while Campari ran well to be second to Miracle in Doncaster's Mark Lane Handicap before finishing fourth behind Red Rodney at York. Of the two, I prefer Calshot Light and he, along with Pirate Glen, may fill the places behind Owen Stone.

Noel Murless, who trains Calshot Light, should take the Leatherhead Plate with **Cupid's Delight** (3 40), who made a successful first appearance at the Newmarket Cambridgeshire meeting when she beat Peral Five with some easo, while **Singing Bede** (2 0), now fully recovered from a training setback, should confirm the promise he showed behind Maximilian at Goodwood in July by landing the Heather Maiden Plate.

The Mitre Stakes, for three-year-old maiden fillies, is best left alone, but those who insist on having an interest could do worse than support **My Rhonda** (2 30). She was a good fourth to Domani at York on her final appearance last year and ran quite well behind Will Do at Yarmouth last month on her first outing since the spring.

The card closes with a tricky four-horse race for the Coombe Handicap. Gentle Drake, for whom the going will be ideal, is best when covered up for a late run, something Tony Murray will find difficult in such a small field. Arcadian Memories would prefer firmer going, while Bar Fly is only moderate. So, by a process of elimination, I am left with **Bradfield** (4 45), who did not run badly when fifth to Sol 'Argent over two miles of this course last time out. He meets Gentle Drake, who was half a length in front of him, on 5lb. better terms.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS

Nap.—TIME OUT (3.5). Next best—CUPID'S DELIGHT (3.40), both Sandown.

Sandown Park

● COURSE POINTERS: Low numbers are favoured by the draw over five furlongs at this right-hand track, with high-drawn horses best over seven furlongs or longer. Lester Piggott heads the jockeys' table here, followed by Geoff Lewis and Ron Hutchinson. The trainers to follow are Noel Murless, Harry Wragg and Jack Watts. The favourite has been successful in 37.33 per cent of the races held here since 1966.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.5 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.40 & 4.45. GOING: Good to soft.

ALL RACES FROM STALLS
ITV: 2.30, 3.5 & 3.40 (Various channels)

SELECTIONS

2 0 Singing Bede	3 40 Cupid's Delight
2 30 My Rhonda	4 15 OWEN STONE (nap)
3 5 Grey Gaston (nb)	4 45 Bradfield

2 0—HEATHER MAIDEN PLATE: 2-Y-O: 5f: winner £890 (28 runners).

101 (5) 000 Ayrman (H. Crawford) Breasley 8-11 .... B. Raymond
102 (6) 00 Blue River (E. Cutts) Pitt 8-11 .... G. Ramshaw
103 (28) 44 Brave Flight (Brig Sir J. Darell) Budgett 8-11 G. Baxter
106 (4) 00 Dellwood Charger (F. Dellafara) Holden 8-11 ... J. Reed (7)
107 (13) 00 Dow Jones (A. Hollingworth) Makin 8-11 ...... C. Williams
108 (14) 00 Dyce (D. Wardley) Davison 8-11
110 (12) Handy (D. Robinson) M. Jarvis 8-11 .... F. Durr
111 (2) 0 King Gallvanter (M. Siebonberg) Breasley 8-11 J. Wilson
113 (11) 420 Plummet (Mrs C. W. Engelhard) Houghton 8-11 A. Murray
114 (16) Regal Peal (Mrs M. Slade) Ryan Price 8-11 ....
115 (18) 000 Running Fire (G. Pritchard-Gordon) R. Smyth 8-11 T. Cain (7)
116 (17) 000 Sabu (M. Lano) H. Smyth 8-11 .... W. Carson
117 (23) 5 Singing Bede (Mrs C. Grainger) Marks 8-11 ...... E. Eldin
118 (15) 003030 Wanted Again (R. Austen) Benstead 8-11 ...... J. Gorton
119 (22) 4 Wind of Heaven (C. Watkins) Miss Wilmot 8-11 J. McGinn (5)
120 (25) 003000 Anagola (Mrs J. Birchenough) Supple 8-8 ...... G. Starkey
121 (8) 00000 Annecarel (E. Trapmore) Miss Wilmot 8-8 ...... D. McKay
122 (26) Attica Mell (L. Freedman) 8-8 Murless .... G. Lewis
126 (27) 00000 Golden Coat (Mrs P. O'Shaughnessy) Ashworth 8-8 L. Piggott
127 (20) 0000 Isle of Roses (R. Loveridge) L. Dale 8-8 .... B. Jago
128 (24) 220020 March Cuckoo (V. C. Matthews) Armytage 8-8 P. Eddery
132 (21) 00 Prism (Mrs F. Nagle) Mrs Nagle 8-8 .... M. Kettle (5)
133 (1) 000325 Queendom (Mrs W. Gibson) Wightman 8-8 ...... E. Hide
134 (3) Quick Quack (C. Hurt) Mrs Lomax 8-8 .... P. Cook
136 (19) Seattle (Sir P. Oppenheimer) Wragg 8-8 .... B. Taylor
138 (10) 02 Silver Sky (Sir E. McAlpine) G. Smyth 8-8 ... P. Waldron
140 (7) 00200 Strathtay (A. Richards) Hanley 8-8 .... J. Lynch
141 (9) Vivante (Senor J. Da Cunha Bueno) P. Walwyn 8-8 D. Keith

Betting forecast: 5-2 Singing Bede, 4 Silver Sky, 5 Attica Mell, 6 Plummet, 8 Vivante, 10 Handy, 12 Queendom, Seattle, Brave Flight.

TOP FORM TIPS: Singing Bede 8, Silver Sky 7, Plummet 6.

2 30—MITRE STAKES: 3-Y-O fillies: 1m: winner £630 (13 runners).

201 (9) 042240 Coconut (Lady Beaverbrook) Breasley 9-0 ...... L. Piggott
202 (6) 032003 Crincan (A. Perry) Whelan 9-0 .... P. Waldron
204 (10) 0-00400 Dresden Doll (H. Blagrave) Blagrave 9-0 ...... J. Lindley
207 (1) 024000 Lovely Sovereign (Mrs M. Moore) Houghton 9-0 A. Murray
208 (11) 00-0044 March Bell (E. de Rothschild) P. Walwyn 9-0 D. Keith
209 (8) 04-00 My Rhonda (Mrs R. Gooch) Hills 9-0 ...... E. Johnson
210 (3) 000-000 Noon Mist (W. Mowlem) Sturdy 9-0 R. Edmondson (5)
211 (5) 00-44 Prime Thought (K. Guirajani) C. Mitchell 9-0 M. Kettle (5)
212 (12) 033302 Queen's Fashion (Mrs J. Thomson) Wightman 9-0 E. Hide
214 (13) 340000 Senecio (Mrs R. Henriques) B. Marshall 9-0 Ron Hutchinson
218 (4) 05-0000 White Goddess (Col Sir D. Clague) Benstead 9-0 J. Gorton
219 (2) 00 Winter Serenade (H. Vickery) Gosling 9-0 ...... P. Eddery
220 (7) Frosted (Prince Vsevolode of Russia) Bewicke 9-0 J. Wilson

Betting forecast: 3 Queen's Fashion, 4 My Rhonda, 9-2 Crincan, 6 March Bell, 7 Lovely Sovereign, 8 Coconut, 10 Prime Thought.

TOP FORM TIPS: Queen's Fashion 8, March Bell 7, Crincan 6.

3 05—WEY NURSERY HANDICAP: 2-Y-O: 7f: winner £690 (19 runners).

301 (7) 02133 Loyal Guard (L. Freedman) P. Walwyn 8-7 ...... D. Keith
302 (12) 021 Rossmon (Mrs D. Payne) W. Marshall 8-3 R. Marshall (5)
303 (18) 02001 Time Out (4lb extra) (D) (Mrs N. Phillips) Nelson 8-3 F. Durr
305 (13) 0030 Anji (G. Coleman) J. Sutcliffe, jun. 8-1 .... G. Lewis
306 (10) 00404 Grey Gaston (Mrs R. Lamb) Beeby 8-0 .... P. Eddery
307 (4) 00100 Blue Warrior (Sir D. Vestey) Wightman 7-13 ...... E. Hide
309 (5) 3001 Historic Myth (4lb extra) (D) (Mrs R. Maples) R. Smyth 7-12 T. Cain (7)
310 (1) 001000 War Chief (Mrs J. Butler) Wise 7-12 ...... J. McGinn (5)
312 (2) 0021 Dolly's Mate (Mrs D. A. Olley) Ryan Price 7-11 A. Murray
313 (17) 44000 Doorman (Duchess of Norfolk) Dunlop 7-10 ... P. Waldron
314 (9) 0140 Please Do (D. Prenn) J. Winter 7-9 .... W. Carson
316 (19) 023020 Palmeira Square (Cmdr C. Campbell-Johnston) T. Waugh 7-7 .... M. Kettle (5)
317 (3) 403040 By The Right (Mrs J. Benskin) Budgott 7-6 C. Eccleston
319 (11) 030040 Lovely Fool (Mrs M. Moore) Houghton 7-6 ...... R. Still
320 (14) 0100 Tacidella (Mrs S. Williams) Candy 7-6 .... D. Cullen
324 (8) 0330 Midnight Pal (O. Pike) Mrs Lomax 7-5 ... R. J. Ferguson
326 (16) 333004 Heliconia (G. J. van der Ploeg) W. Marshall 7-2 R. Edmonson (5)
327 (15) 021000 Sutherland (Mrs P. Maxwell) Hunter 7-2 ...... E. Johnson
330 (6) 042200 Creolina (Mrs J. M. Crawford) P. Smyth 7-0 ... D. McKay

Betting forecast: 4 Grey Gaston, 5 Time Out, 6 Historic Myth, Palmeira Square, 7 Loyal Guard, 8 Please Do, 10 Blue Warrior, 12 Tacidella, 14 Dolly's Mate, Rossmon.

TOP FORM TIPS: Grey Gaston 10, Time Out 8, Blue Warrior 7.

3 40—LEATHERHEAD PLATE: 3-Y-O: 1¼m: winner £690 (11 runners).

401 (6) 013 Royal Hart (D) (Mrs F. Galpin) P. Robinson 9-3 W. Hood (5)
402 (7) 1 Cupid's Delight (L. Freedman) Murless 9-0 ...... G. Lewis
405 (1) 00 Brantridge Farmer (Mrs L. Ritchie) Miss Sinclair 8-11 J. Lindley
406 (8) 00 Combine (S. F. Raphael) C. Mitchell 8-11 ... F. Morby
407 (9) 0 Deckgrun (Marchese Incisa Della Pochetta) Clayton 8-11 E. Eldin
409 (5) 0-0 Hawkeye Rex (C. Armstrong) Akehurst 8-11 ...... C. Moss
410 (2) 044033 Isle of Wight (Col J. Brownlow) Benstead 8-11 J. Gorton
414 (11) 43-30 Protam (H. Nathenson) Wragg 8-11 .... B. Taylor
416 (10) 023324 Sovereign Guard (BF) (Capt F. Longion) Nelson 8-11 F. Durr
417 (5) 0233 Spartan (BF) (Lady Hothfield) Clayton 8-11 ... L. Piggott
419 (4) 4-03320 A Deux (Lady Z. Wernher) C. Smyth 8-8 .. P. Waldron

Betting forecast: 11-8 Cupid's Delight, 7-2 Royal Hart, 4 Protam, 8 Spartan, 12 Sovereign Guard, 14 A Deux, Isle of Wight.

TOP FORM TIPS: Cupid's Delight 9, Royal Hart 8, Protam 6.

4 15—ROOKERY HANDICAP: 1m: winner £863 (12 runners).

501 (7) 231-312 Calshot Light (D) (H. Joel) Murless 4-9-11 ...... G. Lewis
503 (1) 013234 Campari (D) (J. Fisher) P. Robinson 3-8-8 W. Hood (5)
506 (12) 1 Downy Bird (D) (Mrs J. de Rothschild) Clayton 3-8-2 Ron Hutchinson
507 (9) 144004 Silver Fish (C/D) (D. Robinson) M. Jarvis 3-8-3 F. Durr
508 (5) 130030 Pirate Glen (D) (H. W. Jeffries) T. Hollowell 3-8-1 E. Eldin
509 (4) 000000 Saratoga Skiddy (D) (Mrs A. Sutton) Miss Sinclair 6-7-13 R. Kirk
510 (6) 040000 Compensation Year (R. Bennett) Reavey 3-7-12 E. Johnson
511 (10) 310204 Seallon (Lady Beaverbrook) Breasley 3-7-10 ...... W. Carson
513 (11) 10-0040 Bucephalus (D. G. Owen) Hanley 3-7-7 .... R. Still
518 (8) 114300 Owen Stone (D) (C. Hone) Akehurst 3-7-7 ...... D. Cullen
519 (3) 430-300 Pie Crust (R. N. Richmond-Watson) Jack Watts 3-7-7 M. Kettle (5)
520 (2) 340000 Setra (A. Neaves) Neaves 3-7-7 ....

Betting forecast: 2 Calshot Light, 5 Campari, 6 Downy Bird, 7 Silver Fish, 8 Owen Stone, Pirate Glen, 12 Saratoga Skiddy, Seallon.

TOP FORM TIPS: Campari 8, Calshot Light 7, Owen Stone 6.

4 45—COOMBE HANDICAP: 1¾m: winner £607 (4 runners).

606 (1) 001444 Gentle Drake (D) (D. Fisher) Doug Smith 5-8-3 A. Murray
608 (2) 010014 Arcadian Memories (Mrs M. Nelson) Harwood 3-7-7 W. Carson
609 (4) 10-4000 Bar Fly (V. Waller) C. Mitchell 3-7-7 .... T. Carter
612 (3) 000030 Bradfield (G. Todd) Todd 10-8-4 .... D. Gibson (7)

Betting forecast: 13-8 Arcadian Memories, 2 Gentle Drake, 9-4 Bradfield, 8 Bar Fly.

TOP FORM TIPS: Arcadian Memories 8, Bradfield 7.

Bank on Lucky Argument

TOM KELLY'S Northern Notes

If the North fails to win the Manchester Handicap, the last big betting race of the Flat season, at Doncaster on Saturday, it is unlikely to be on the count of jockeyship, for the three leading northern contenders will be ridden by Willie Carson, Tony Murray and Edward Hide. Carson has been booked by Rufus Beasley for Silver Meteor, Murray rides Lucky Argument for Bill Watts, and Hide will be on Bill Elsey's Sandal.

Lucky Argument, who ran a fine race to finish fifth to King Midas in the Cambridgeshire after an absence of almost three months, proved at Newmarket that he has lost none of the zest which made him the most improved horse in the North earlier in the season, and with 8st. on Saturday he is my first choice.

A maiden at the beginning of the season, Lucky Argument scored easily at Redcar, and went on to win his next three races, including the Bass Charrington Clubmans Handicap at Haydock Park in record time. He slipped in the Andy Capp Handicap, and Watts decided to rest him until the autumn after he was beaten by Queens Fantasy at Newcastle in July.

Silver Meteor has also had a successful campaign, winning at Edinburgh and Carlisle in the spring. He has been placed in all but two of his nine races this year, and could again be in the frame.

Sandal impressed when beating Inishmaan by three lengths at Doncaster last month, and was not disgraced when runner-up to Sol 'Argent at Ascot last time out. Watermelon, who was third in the Sandown event, meets Sandal on 4lb. worse terms at Doncaster and should again be held.

Another northern runner to be considered now that the weather has changed is Colin Crossley's Caletta Prince. He will be ridden by Kevin Leason, who steered the three-year-old into second place behind Corsaro at Haydock recently. Any further rain will improve his chance.

Bill Watts has had a fine first season training in the North, and I hope to see Lucky Argument give him another important success by winning from Sandal.

Sandown stages the Benson and Hedges Nursery Handicap — the richest race of its kind in the country — tomorrow when Mick Easterby's La Cilla is expected to make the long journey from Yorkshire for the race. Easy winner of a nursery at Edinburgh last month, La Cilla, who has 7st. 8lb., looks reasonably handicapped and could pay her travelling expenses by gaining a place at last.

Yesterday's results

LEICESTER

2.0 (5f): 1. **METTLE** G. Starkey (5-1); 2. **Beryl's Song** (9-4 fav); 3. **Go Gladly** (16-1). Also: 15-2 Native Treasure 5th, 8 Poem, 9 Pretty One 4th, 10 Rose White 6th, 12 Mayaro, Morning Cloud, Virtuosity, 16 Blue Lobelia, Sammys Girl, 20 Blue Track, Foggles, Little Girl, March Malona, Prima Facie, Scottish Lullaby, Something to Hide, White Spear, 33 All Hope, Brown Lace, Canwell, Diana Jane, Jengsis, Miss Ruled, Pantofola, Pettie Rose, Quibble. (29 ran). 2½l, sh hd, nk, 1½, 3. (F. Armstrong). Tote: 61p; 22p, 21p, £1.06. 1m 2.4s.

2.30 (1¼m): 1. **NICE DAME** D. Cullen (4-5 fav); 2. **Dariomo** (9-2); 3. **Durazzo** (6-1). Also: 5 Fair Enough. (4 ran). 1½l, 3, 3. (C. J. Benstead). Tote: 11p; 25p. 2m 18.8s.

3.0 (6f): 1. **PENROYSON** R. Still (14-1); 2. **Lively Pageant** (25-1); 3. **Sovereign Set** (8-1). Also: 7-2 It fav Sarum Lady 4th, Systematic, 8 Solar Topic, 10 Nonon, 13 Siltheroe, 16 Marion Lady 5th, 16 All Promise, Gallant Abbe, Janica, Impulsive Lady 6th, 20 Misdevina, 25 Pearl River, Salsa, Bricobl, Fish and Chips. (18 ran). 1½l, 2, 1, 5, 1½. (T. Hollowell). Tote: £3.02; 96p, £4.12, 70p. 1m 14.8s.

3.30 (1¼m): 1. **MACERA** R. Edmondson (8-1); 2. **Persian Harvest** (16-1); 3. **Phaedima** (13-2). Also: 9-2 fav Gibor, 7 Shapely, 15-2 Sovroylord, Misty Isle 4th, 10 Our Richard, 12 Space Princess, Loves Sarenade, First Court, Sailor Hat, Fair Return, 14 Appian Way 6th, Crigg, 20 Shenachie 5th, Green Line, Young Harry, Sea Pay, Bonsella, Dreamsweet, Auricula. (22 ran). 3l, 2, 2½, 4, hd. (T. Leader). Tote: 76p; 43p, £1.54, 45p. 2m 37.2s.

4.0 (6f): 1. **GREY MIRAGE** W. Carson (5-1); 2. **Affection** (13-8 fav); 3. **Nyarl** (85-40). Also: 12 Silly Billy, 16 Little Sir Echo 4th, Lacio 6th, 20 Lauso Princess, Hoppity, 33 Sweet Flight 5th, The Kiamaridee Kid, Alvergo, Blue Tudor, Hunters Inn, Novenka, Russy, Sonny Boy, Bobby's Pride, Firebeam, Legal Fiddle, Tartan Warrior. (20 ran). 5l, 5, 5, nk, 2½. (B. van Cutsem). Tote: £1.08; 32p, 11p, 13p. 1m 15.0s.

4.25 (1m): 1. **BE HONEST** D. Keith (7-1); 2. **Khanum** (6-1); 3. **Tania's Secret** (16-1). Also: 9-2 fav October Fair, 5 Dilwyn 4th, 7 Sea Sound, 10 Raffex 6th, 12 Canopy, Playful, South Plat, Super Flower, 14 Phaldra, 20 Daska, 25 Composite 5th, Autumn Breeze, Be Brilliant, Chit Chat, Grid Reef, Hot Song, Land, Living Wild, Martim, Pyrosil, Rustic Princess, Sovereign Again. (25 ran). 3l, 5, 2, 6, 2. (P. Walwyn). Tote: 46p; 22p, 26p, 77p. 1m 40.8s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £76.60. TREBLE: £18.05.

FONTWELL

1.45 (2¼m Ch): 1. **STICKLER** S. Jobar (4-1); 2. **Copperless** (11-2); 3. **Eastern Bluebiood** (9-2). 100-30 fav Major Share. (A. Kilpatrick.) Tote: 57p; 27p, 26p. Dual F: £1.13. (7 ran).

2.15 (2m 1f Hdle): 1. **WILD NETTLE** R. Quinn (6-1); 2. **L'Etranger** (12-1); 3. **Polish Hard** (12-1). 4-1 (tv Precious Palm. (J. Perrett.) Tote: 72p; 29p, 35p, 31p. (15 ran).

2.45 (3¼m Ch): 1. **WILLIAM BUD** J. Guet (11-2); 2. **Zena** (10-1); 3. **Periwin II** (11-8 fav). (J. Hooton). Tote: 75p; 40p, 32p. F: £2.48 (6 ran).

3.15 (2m 1f Hdle): 1. **ST PATRICK'S BLUE** W. Smith (1-3 fav); 2. **Major General** (15-1); 3. **Bayangle** (20-1). (D. Tallow) Tote: 11p. F: 59p. (5 ran).

3.45 (2½m Ch): 1. **CRUMLIN** E. Harty (4-7 fav); 2. **M ster Hapsburg** (4-1); 3. **Crystolle** (33-1). (G. Balding). Tote: 14p. F: 49p. (5 ran).

4.15 (2m 1f Hdle): 1. **BLACK PLOVER** K. Pitman (10-11 fav); 2. **Ginger Girl** (7-1); 3. **Eastern Lover** (7-1). (F. Winter). Tote: 19p; 12p, 16p, 15p. Dual F: 52p. (8 ran). TOTE DOUBLE: £7.95. TREBLE: £5.65.

Chepstow

SELECTIONS

2 15 Xanthus	3 45 Happy Chat
2 45 Greek Melody	4 15 Winden
3 15 Argolis	4 45 Solrex

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. GOING: Good.

2 15—ROMAN NOVICES SELLING HURDLE: 2m: winner £204 (11 runners).

2 PP/0 Agincourt Prince Underwood 10-11-0 R. Atkins
4 000344- Court Pin-Up Gibbs 7-11-0 .... R. Evans
6 P-44303 Fransen Clipper McCain 5-11-0 ... D. Evans
7 00-2 Jamie's Cottage Gifford 4-11-0 ... D. Barrott
9 00/000 Merry Making Stokes 7-11-0 ... D. Cartwright
10 240-204 Neraphore L. Kennard 6-11-0 ... A. Nixon (5)
11 300P/0 Perfect Pal T. H. Jones 5-11-0 M. Salaman (5)
12 00000-4 Proud Pirate J. Thorne 5-11-0 G. Howey (5)
13 0/ RA Pope 5-11-0 .... B. W. Davies
16 0/0-PP3 Spar Tallow 5-11-0 .... W. Smith
18 0-0031 Xanthus Cottrell 8-11-6 .... Bob Davies

Betting forecast: 2 Xanthus, 3 Neraphore, 9-2 Jamie's Cottage, 6 Fransen Clipper, 8 Court Pin-Up, 10 Spar, 12 Proud Pirate, 16 Perfect Pal.

2 45—NORMAN NOVICES CHASE: 2m: winner £204 (6 runners).

1 000-121 Greek Melody (D) Barons 6-11-13 Bob Davies
5 4-20110 Happy Spirit Barons 10-11-3 M. Sanders (5)
7 02401- Slevoy Prince G Balding 6-11-3 ... E. Harty
8 U-POP-I Willmount Rover H. Handel 6-11-3 N. Wakley
10 400-003 Mark Ruler S. Matthews 5-11-0 T. Norman
11 2-21011 Brother Pole (D) Thorne 5-11-0 G. Howey (5)

Betting forecast: 4-5 Greek Melody, 3 Brother Pole, 6 Mark Ruler, Happy Spirit, 10 Slevoy Prince, 20 Willmount Rover.

3 15—GEORGE LODGE MEMORIAL HURDLE QUALIFIER: 3-Y-O: 2m: winner £848 (8 runners).

1 111 Argolis (D) Blackshaw 11-3 M. Blackshaw
2 20031 Godrel Barons 11-3 .... Bob Davies
3 11 Hot Deal (D) W. Marshall 11-3 ... W. Smith
4 31113 Ramequin (D) Thomson Jones 11-3 S. Mellor
5 0F1 Squabble (D) Gandolfo 11-3 W. Shoemark
10 See-O-Duf C. Davies 11-0 M. Salaman (5)
11 3 Sixpenny Moon P. Walwyn 11-0 A. Branford
12 Sollom Lad F. Winter 11-0 .... R. Pitman

Betting forecast: 3 Hot Deal, 7-2 Ramequin, 9-2 Argolis, 11-2 Godrel, 7 Squabble, 8 Sixpenny Moon, 10 See-O-Duf, 14 Sollom Lad.

3 45—VIKING HANDICAP CHASE: 3m: winner £442 (8 runners).

1 21231P- Foxtor (C/D) Barons 7-11-10 ... Bob Davies
2 451120- Mac Vidi (C) H. Handel 6-11-3 ... N. Wakley
3 12P233- Astbury (C/D) Bissill 8-11-3 ...... J. Bourke
5 2-113-0 Farmer Giles (D) L. Potter 8-10-10 R. Pitman
7 P-00-02 Flying Leaf (C/D) L. Kennard 9-10-9 W. Smith
8 30000-2 Cling Close (C/D) Upton 7-10-7 ... P. Blacker
11 23043/ Blown Over (C/D) J. Thorne 7-10-0 G. Howey (5)
12 P04-PP1 Happy Chat (D) T. H. Smith 9-10-0 Mr R. Smith (5)

Betting forecast: 3 Happy Chat, 4 Foxtor, 5 Mac Vidi, 13-2 Flying Leaf, 8 Astbury, 10 Farmer Giles, Cling Close, 12 Blown Over.

4 15—CELTIC HANDICAP HURDLE: 2¼m: winner £442 (23 runners).

1 121020- Merry Maker (C/D) F. Winter 6-11-13 Mr A. Mildmay-White (7)
3 210-13 Winden L. Kennard 5-11-7 .... W. Smith
5 120B00- Ozandels H. Payne 5-11-4 .... G. Thorner
6 222220- Sonny Somers F. Winter 9-11-3 P. Kelleway
7 P00101- Baron Corvo F. Cundell 5-11-3 .. J. Cook
8 42000-P Artois (D) S Matthews 7-11-0 T. Norman
10 103-U0P Dunloe Gap J. Wright 5-10-13 ...... R. Evans
11 441410- Chamolive (D) J. Peacock 6-10-12 T. Biddlecombe
12 0010- Take-A-View P. Bailey 5-10-10 ...... J. King
13 F31140- Charlie H Turnell 9-10-9 .... J. Haine
14 2122-03 Baytree Barons 5-10-9 .... Bob Davies
15 101P 0- Oberon (C) C. Davies 9-10-8 M. Salaman (5)
16 2142/ Wandering Minstrel Gifford 9-10-8 D. Barrott
17 033012- Psidium's Gal Charles 4-10-6 M. Blackshaw
20 133-03F Imageordie Upton 5-10-4 .... Mr P. Upton
21 000300- Casse Noisette II David Nicholson 5-10-2 J. Suthern (7)
22 000010- St Oswald G. Owen 5-10-2 .... S. Mellor
25 40F-301 Clareboy H. Handel 7-10-0 ...... N. Wakley
27 0-FF0 Golden Song M Davies 4-10-0 Mr G. Davies (7)
28 P00-004 Let's Queen Mrs N. Whitfield 7-10-0 W. Shoemark
29 00-3243 Sea Dart Barons 5-10-0 ... M. Sanders (5)
31 300000- Vital Exile R. Brown 7-10-0 ...... R. Pitman
33 P0F00-0 Young Nick Morant 6-10-0 .... R. Atkins

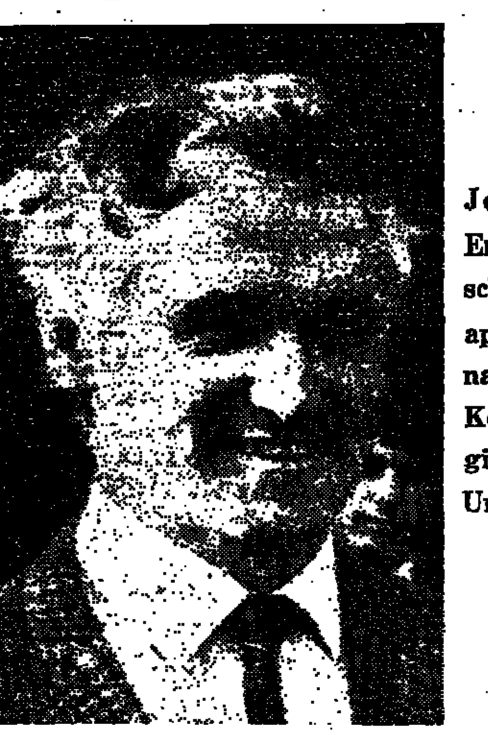
Betting forecast: 4 Winden, 11-2 Sonny Somers, 7 Psidium's Gal, 8 Merry Maker, Baytree, 10 Sea Dart, 13 Ozandels, Baron Corvo, 14 Wandering Minstrel, Chamolive, 16 Charlie H, Young Nick.

4 45—SAXON AMATEUR HANDICAP HURDLE: 4-Y-O: 2m: winner £442 (8 runners).

1 F3- Gay Ranger W. Taylor 12-7 ....
3 203-224 Melbrook L. Kennard 11-2 ...... R. Smith (5)
4 0000- Wild Fox Turned 11-0 .... Lord Oaksey
5 412400- Philliidor (D) J. P. Powell 10-11 K. Johnson (7)
6 323032 Solrex Rimell 10-10 .... J. Bourke (7)
7 00-U043 Lady Poaching Atkin 10-4 ...... J. Tudge (7)
8 0-30343 Chinky Veg L. Kennard 10-3 ... C. O'Neill (7)
9 PPP0- Balliuck Healey 10-0 .... T. Healey (7)

Betting forecast: 5-2 Melbrook, 3 Lady Poaching, 7-2 Solrex, 5 Chinky Veg, 10 Gay Ranger.

Changes at the top for England and Cambridge University



John Elders (left), England RU selector and schoolmaster, has been appointed coach to the national side . . . Philip Keith-Roach (right) has given up Cambridge University's captaincy on medical advice



England hope Elders has James's touch

By DAVID FROST

John Elders, the Northumberland county coach, has been appointed coach to the England national side for this season. He thus gains preference over John Burgess, the Lancashire coach, who was generally expected, on his appointment as coach to England's touring team in the Far East, to make that tour the beginning of a stint as England's coach at home.

In reports from the tour, however, Burgess was strongly criticised for the inflexibility of his methods and outlook. He was blamed, as he was sometimes in his coaching of Lancashire, for creating rucks for rucking's sake. He was criticised in particular for getting backs to move inwards to set up rucks instead of directing play outwards towards England's pace and power on the wings.

This was reflected in a statement made yesterday by Sandy Sanders, the new chairman of the England selectors, on whose recommendation the new coach has been appointed. Sanders said: "We reached a decision on the type of game we wanted to play which would fully utilise the natural talents of players available and produce for England the type of football which we are capable of playing at our best.

"With that in mind we consider the most effective manner in which we can hope to achieve our objective is to ask John Elders, an England selector, to use the limited time available to him to prepare the side." Sanders added a tribute to Burgess: "I wish to acknowledge the very real contribution given by John Burgess to the difficult assignment. . . . England did well to combat the temperature, humidity, and travel problems with which they were confronted. There is no doubt that John Burgess did as much as any man could to prepare the side physically and mentally for the task."

Burgess, in his own defence, has said that he believed it was essential to get the fundamentals of forward play right first before embarking on more expansive rugby. No one would deny this order of priority. Nor would anyone deny that Burgess is a motivator. Perhaps England's use of his talents has been badly timed.

When Brian Lochore's All Blacks came to Britain in 1967 Burgess spent a long time watching and talking with Fred Allen, the All Blacks coach. By the time Lancashire had won the county championship in 1969 Burgess was probably the most experienced and most successful coach in English representative rugby. It was a surprise when he was then passed over for the job of being England's first national coach later that year.

His methods and his zest might have served England well at that time. But rugby is changing, and it has changed rapidly in the past few years. Carwyn James, with his flexibility, his readiness to listen, and his insistence on making the utmost possible use of all the individual skills and eccentricities in his side, has put even New Zealand coaches to shame.

The England selectors clearly believe that John Elders will prove a Carwyn James rather than an Ivan Vodanovich. They may well be right. In his playing days he was a centre three-quarter with Leicester and Northumberland and he had an England trial. He was always a thoughtful and creative centre rather than a spectacular one.

Even in his playing days he was a deep thinker and talker about the game. As a teacher he has, like Carwyn James, done a lot of coaching of schoolboys. Like James he understands the young and how to get the best out of them. Turning to senior coaching, he took Northumberland to the semi-finals of the county championship last season, and he and Burgess together coached the North of England team who played against the Overseas team as part of England's centenary celebrations.

Elders has the advantage—which Burgess has not—of being one of England's national selectors. He has a tough assignment. England's first match of the season is against the champions, Wales, at Twickenham on January 15. Then there is the short tour of South Africa in May. He certainly has some of the qualities needed for the job. It remains to be seen whether he has the strength of character and the drive to resuscitate English international rugby.

Redmond next captain?

Philip Keith-Roach has resigned from the captaincy of Cambridge University on medical advice, as a result of the hepatitis he contracted on the Oxbridge tour of South America during the European close esason.

Nine members of that touring party have developed hepatitis since their return to this country, including Keith-Roach's opposite number at Oxford, Owen Jones. But only three of those who contracted the disease are currently in residence at either university. Owen Jones has already more or less recovered, and expects to be playing again in two weeks' time.

Keith-Roach was more seriously affected than the others. He entrusted the early preparation of the Cambridge team to Gerry Redmond, the former England loose forward, but was himself present on the touchline for the first game of term, against Cambridge City. He was clearly far from fit, however, and realised he was a doubtful starter for the University Match, at Twickenham on December 7.

Yesterday, Keith-Roach said: "My specialist has told me that there is no possibility of my being fit enough to play in the Varsity Match, and that I must stay at home and rest. I seem to have caught hepatitis more severely than the others, and I have been making very little progress. I had hoped to have been out of action for only six weeks. Now there seems no likelihood of me being back in training before the New Year. The others are recovering well and making good progress.

"The specialist told me that if I don't rest, I could have a relapse. So there was nothing I could do but resign. I cannot do the job properly from home."

This is especially bad luck on Keith-Roach and Cambridge, for that he proved last year that he is an unusually capable driller of forwards and, with full authority this year, he seemed likely to find complete expression for his powers. He is wise to resign now rather than to try to carry on in the vain hope of a miracle. All will wish him well in his recovery.

Keith-Roach's successor as captain will not be named immediately. Tradition has it that the captain is always chosen by the players who took part in the previous season's University Match. Many of last year's team are no longer in residence, so that the election will be conducted by post.

The most likely candidate is Gerry Redmond, who has already been acting as captain in this term's matches. Another possible choice is Robin Skinner, the loose-head prop, who was the man picked as secretary for this season. He, too, has captained the University this term.

DAVID FROST

Wales's mini-game for boys of 10

By DAVE PHILLIPS

Welsh RU officials consider the new mini-rugby for boys under 11 years' of age to be "the most significant Rugby Union development in Wales in recent years." An exhibition of the game staged recently as a curtain-raiser to the Wales v. Canada international at Cardiff Arms Park captured the imagination not only of the appreciative 25,000 crowd present, but also of those watching on TV.

Ray Williams, the WRU national coaching organiser, admits to being staggered by the reaction to mini-rugby from outside the Principality: "Tremendous interest is being shown not only in Wales but also over the border. I have had letters from the Midlands, Kent, and the West Country from primary school teachers and others who were thrilled to see on TV these 10-year-olds playing at Cardiff Arms Park. One Bristol teacher was encouraged enough to want to start the game at his school, and requested details of the mini-rugby game."

Mr Williams has also received inquiries from France, where "Rugby Educatif" is staged on similar lines, and from as far afield as Hawkes Bay, NZ, where the local schools advisory board asked specifically for details of the new 9-a-side game.

Mr Williams outlined for me the philosophy behind this junior rugby concept: "In October 1970 problems facing the Welsh Schools and Youth Unions were discussed at a special meeting, at which a working party was set up to investigate the state of under-19 rugby in Wales, and to make recommendations for the future. It was very apparent from a survey of local education authorities that rugby was "losing out" to soccer at primary school level, and it was thought that a modified form of the code would help to encourage the game.

"Frankly, the 15-a-side game is not really attractive as far as the primary schools — under-11—are concerned. It is complicated both in the skills and the laws, and often causes more problems for the teacher than it does for the pupil. The physical contact element in the 15-a-side game is considered by many people, including parents, to be unsuitable for small boys," he said.

"We found that less than 25 per cent of the 600 primary schools in the Principality played any kind of rugby, and where it was played it was taught by enthusiasts, usually very knowledgeable rugby teachers. But as the majority of primary school teachers are women, and as not all male teachers are rugby men, we decided that what was needed was a simpler type of game, to be supervised by teachers with limited knowledge of the code. Such a game should contain the main elements of the 15-a-side game and still be within the mental and physical capacity of young boys. It should be concerned for the most part with running, handling and contact. The numbers should be reduced, so that everyone becomes involved, and the area on which the game is played should be considerably smaller than a full-size pitch."

Mr Williams pointed out that a factor in favour of reduced numbers participating was that in many rural schools there was not a sufficient number of boys to play in a 15-a-side game, so that the schools frequently did not play rugby of any kind.

"Some do play a modified game, but the WRU feel this should be done nationally rather than locally, and to a standardised pattern, so that the game is played in the same formation and to the same rules."

He stressed that there was no intention that those primary schools where the 15-a-side game is flourishing would be asked to change: "The purpose of the exercise is to try to interest non-rugby primary schools, and we believe that a modified game would have the support of local authority PE organisers, and could be fitted into existing school programmes."

Welsh local authorities are already showing interest in the new game. Special demonstrations are to be staged shortly at Newport and Carmarthen, while two special 2½-day courses are being initiated for the Glamorgan education authority, the largest in Wales.

It is recommended that the mini-rugby game should, as far as possible, be played with nine players on each side—four forwards and five backs. The forwards pack two in the front row and two in the second, where one is a lock and the other flanker who must push on the side on which the ball is being put into the scrum. The backs comprise a scrum half, an outside half, one centre, one wing, and a full back, but there are specified variations on the 9-a-side game for 7-a-side (3 forwards and 4 backs), 8-a-side (3 forwards and 5 backs), 10-a-side (5 forwards and 5 backs), and 12-a-side (5 forwards and 7 backs), as in the 15-a-side game.

The pitch should be a maximum of 75 yards long and 40 yards wide, a size chosen because it approximates to the area on a full-size pitch which is bounded by the halfway line, the 25-yard line, and both touchlines. Mr Williams considers that half a pitch is too big and possesses the hazard of boys running into the goalpost. Kicking is not prohibited, but kicking to touch is not allowed save from within the 5-yard area, while no penalty kicks at goal are permitted.

Line-out play, too, is not allowed. Mr Williams emphasised that the skills of that phase of play—throwing-in, jumping, and catching—are very difficult for young boys, and have been eliminated to make the game easier to play and to referee.

South Africa is interested enough in the mini-rugby game to have sent the newly-appointed Transvaal RU coach, Peter Pelser, accompanied by Springboks Piet Malan and Orange Free State full back Chris Strydom, to Ferryside, Carmarthen, recently to watch Ray Williams supervise a coaching session. In Swansea, the local clubs are cooperating with the Welsh Schools Union in establishing an Under-13 league for schools who do not cater for boys of this age group.

"This is not a direct confrontation between soccer and RU football," insists Mr Williams: "My philosophy is that small boys should not be denied the opportunity of playing rugby just because we have neglected them in the past. Now, with mini-rugby experience at primary school level, they can opt for the 15-a-side game when they enter secondary school."

Collins switches allegiance to Somerset

The Rosslyn Park left wing, Mike Collins, who played 45 times for Gloucestershire including every match last season, switches to the Somerset side against Gloucestershire in the county championship match at Bath on Saturday. He was left out of the Gloucestershire side chosen last week and plays for Somerset by a birth qualification.

B. Thompson (Bath); C. Kent (Bridwater), D. Tyler (Bristol), M. Beese (Liverpool), M. Collins (Rosslyn Park); G. Phillips (Bath), R. Harding (Bath); R. D. H. Bryce (Bristol), J. White (Bristol), B. Dovey (Bridgwater), R. Orledge (Bristol), D. Heary (Wasps), R. Lye (Bath), P. Hawkins (Bridgwater), D. G. Gay (Bath).

BADMINTON

Uber Cup a spur

By CHRISTINA WOOD

There is a big gap between the two leaders of the English women's badminton ranking list and the rest. This was shown clearly in the new English invitation singles tournament for the Granwood Trophies, played at Guildford ten days ago. While the 19-year-old Margaret Beck (Middlesex) and Gillian Gilks (Surrey), jointly rank at No. 1, were outstanding, the performance of some other players was not inspired.

Miss Beck came to the fore at a very early age and won the Commonwealth Games singles championship in 1970. She played well in the last two all-England championships and normally has a good match temperament. She looked extremely confident when she beat Mrs Gilks in two quick games in the Guildford final, but Mrs Gilks, who seems to make a slow start to the season, is likely to turn the tables on her rival before long. These girls had many exciting meetings last season, and with the added incentive of trying to gain the top singles place in the Uber Cup contest, they are both likely to keep in full practice.

Of the other women players at Guildford Miss Jule Rickard (Surrey), an experienced international, seemed in good form, but most of the younger girls were not convincing. Two who have been absent from the Uber Cup training practices lately and who could not play at Guildford are the Yorkshire girls, Charlotte Lindsay, who has not yet recovered from an injury, and Margo Winter, who has been ill but has now recovered and will be able to play in the Wimbledon open tournament from November 1 to 6, which always attracts a good entry.

Fixtures for today

(Kick-off at 7.30)

Association

TEXACO CUP: Second Round, 1st leg.—Coventry v. Newcastle; Huddersfield v. Airdrie.

SECOND DIVISION.—Charlton v. Sunderland; Middlesbrough v. Millwall (7.15); Q.P. Rangers v. Luton; Swindon v. Birmingham.

THIRD DIVISION.—Bournemouth v. Port Vale; Bristol Rovers v. Rotherham; Halifax v. Rochdale; Oldham v. Bradford City; Swansea v. Brighton.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Bury v. Hartlepool; Doncaster v. Lincoln; Grimsby v. Crewe; Newport v. Scunthorpe (7.15); Northampton v. Aldershot.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: First Round, 1st leg.—Ramsgate v. Dartford (7.15). Second leg.—Wealdstone v. Cambridge City.

NORTH MIDLANDS LEAGUE.—Rotherham v. York City (7.15); Scunthorpe v. Halifax (7.15).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE.—Chorley v. Morecambe.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH.—Spartan League v. Cambridge University (at Hampton FC).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.—Bishop's Stortford v. Ilford; Bromley v. Clapton; Corinthian Casuals v. Sutton United; Hendon v. Dulwich Hamlet; Kingstonian v. Enfield; Leytonstone v. Barking; St Albans v. Hitchin; Walton and Hersham v. Tooting and Mitcham.

Rugby Union

KNOCK-OUT CUP.—Exeter v. St Ives (4.30).

Rugby League

FLOODLIT COMPETITION.—First round: Salford v. Rochdale (7.15).

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BERT BARHAM on the soccer courts

o FA 'compassion' for Rioch

A Disciplinary Committee members have again been merciful. From centres where commissions sat yesterday only one player has been banned from playing. *He is from the Third Division—Bruce Rioch, of* Rioch won an appeal against one of the cautions he has received past 12 months, but his 28 days' suspension and £100 fine were imposed other cautions. Rioch, who appeared before a commission in Manchester, several well-known players to appeal successfully against a caution, many had been administered at the very early part of the season before the indiscipline was fully under way.

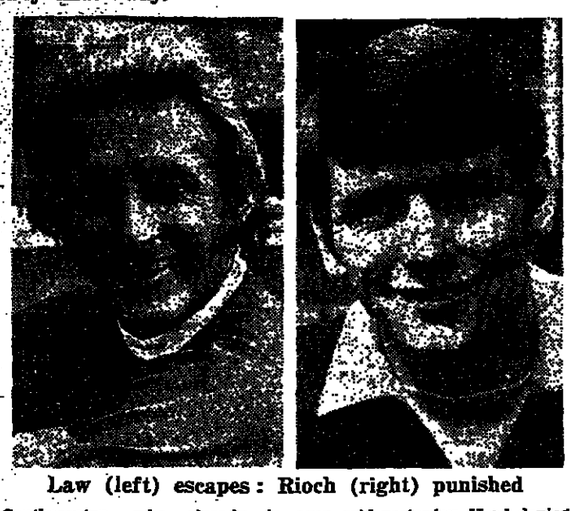
Stokes, the chair- the FA Disciplinary who took charge London commission. What was clearly today was that it have been very wrong it an outright amnesty ked players, as the themselves wanted." ommittee had decided unishments would be severe, following the 's memorandum to the but the day's cases in on had contained ating circumstances. ried to act with com- , but players with bad s can expect to be dealt *ven more severely than* ould have last season." nan Hunter, of Leeds has had five cautions ed against him. Yester- left a commission in gham with a clean again, but he had to fine of £100, and has a ded sentence of 28 hanging over him for xt 12 months.

s Law was another who successful. He was oned in Manchester 's opening game of the for not standing ten from the ball at a free lembers of the commis- ndied a film of the inci- efore deciding that the would not stand against

Colquhoun of Sheffield was also successful in an against his third caution year. George Graham of was not. He appealed a caution received in the against Manchester United rpool on August 20. But, the caution stands, it will taken into consideration if has to appear at a future

third caution against Phil rill cost the Birmingham forward a fine of £50 and nded sentence of a month. Kenning, of Charlton, had me taken at Swindon on 21 for ungentlemanly con- e appealed unsuccessfully lay against this caution st in his career, but was that he might expect y if he appeared before a ssion in the next year.

First Division players ed before the commission ndon. Brian O'Neil, of



Law (left) escapes: Rioch (right) punished

Southampton, who already is under a suspended sentence, and has been cautioned three times, the last on Saturday, can continue playing. The commission decided that the caution he received will be recorded, but will not count as one of the three for "further action."

Bobby Bell, of Crystal Palace received a suspended sentence of four weeks, and was fined £60, while Mike England was fined £50 and severely censured. Bobby Gould of West Bromwich Albion received a suspended sentence of three weeks and a fine of £60. At Birmingham, Steve Kember of Chelsea received a suspended sentence of three weeks and was fined £30. His appeal against a caution failed, the commission also took into account his fourth caution, received on October 9.

Arsenal and Sheffield United have rejected a plea from the Welsh FA to bring forward the date of their Football League Cup match from October 27. This is the date on which Wales have to play in Czechoslovakia—a match which, if they win, would give them a chance of reaching the quarter-finals of the European Championship. No decision has as yet been made about the release of internationals from the clubs to play in this key match, but those who are affected are John Roberts, Trevor Hockey and Gil Reece.

Crystal Palace have been told that Ken Wagstaff, of Hull City, is not available. "But we will *still watch him until the picture* changes," Bert Head, Palace manager, said yesterday. Head denied he had approached Jock Stein, manager of Celtic, about John Hughes, but he had spoken to him of two other players.

Newcastle United and Ipswich *have agreed on a player* exchange. Tommy Gibb will move to Portman Road in exchange for Colin Viljoen. No fees are involved. Newcastle are *so badly affected by injury* that Gibb is included in the squad who play tonight at Coventry in the Texaco Cup competition.

John Newman, who, as player-*manager of Exeter City, helped* guide the club to their best position for seven years in the Fourth Division, resigned yesterday. This season Exeter have won *only* three of 12 matches. Newman handed in his resignation after a meeting with Frederick Dart, the chairman.

Cologne seek revenge

Cologne will be seeking revenge for one of the blackest footballing days in the club's *history when they meet Dundee* in the first leg of their second round UEFA Cup match in Cologne today.

In September, 1962, Cologne, then West German champions, were crushed 8-1 by Dundee in a European Cup match in Scotland. Although Cologne won the return 4-0, *the memory of the first defeat* still makes Cologne fans shudder.

The Rothmans pipe of peace is rejected

Alan Gardner, the publicity director of Rothmans, Britain's major lawn tennis sponsors, warned yesterday that the failure of the International Lawn Tennis Federation and Lamar Hunt's World Championship Tennis organisation to agree about professional participation in major tournaments might well impede the future expansion of the game in this country. "We hope that both sides will get together as soon as possible and come to a sensible agreement," he said.

He revealed that two months ago Rothmans, embarrassed by the possibility of having to *choose* between the two sides in the lawn tennis war, had attempted to act as "honest brokers" in the matter. They had written to both sides offering to set up an arbitration tribunal.

This would have consisted of an eminent lawyer as chairman, assisted by two men with wide experience of sporting negotiation and promotion. Mark McCormack and Sir Stanley Rous were among the names mentioned. But both sides rejected the idea.

Mr Hunt told them that while he was willing to talk to the ILTF at any time, he felt that their exhaustive discussions at Wimbledon had covered the ground fully and that there was no longer enough time for arbitration of this kind to succeed. The professionals, he told Rothmans, were making their plans for 1972 on the theory that the ILTF's ban would come into force.

Mr Gardner discussed his own company's attitude to the breach. Their relationships with both sides had been extremely happy. They sponsored four highly successful WCT tournaments *in Canada* and the professionals took part in many of the eight or nine events they staged in this country. "Faced with a choice between the two sides, we came *to the conclusion* that it was our responsibility to support the national body, but we still regard WCT as our friends."

Mr Ronald Buxton, the chairman of the Lawn Tennis Association, said that if the dispute had been merely between the British and WCT, it could have been solved immediately. The British were, however, fighting the battle on behalf of all the other national associations, whether they liked it or not.

Rothmans will, in fact, fire the first shot in the war. In February WCT players formed the majority of the competitors in their open *tournament* at the Royal Albert Hall. Next year, because of the ILTF's ban, they have negotiated with Bill Riordan, who runs the independent US indoor circuit, and the Rothmans' Open, which will run from January 18-22, will be the third tournament in that jackpot competition.

Only independent players will be allowed to take part and those who have entered so far include Cliff Richey, Ilie Nastase, Ion Tiriac, Clark Graebner, Jan Leschly, Bob Hewitt, Tom Gorman (whose injured back is apparently showing signs of improvement), Gerald Battrick and Georges Goven. Stan Smith, Jan Kodes and Zeljko Franulovic are also expected to play.

The first prize will be £9,250 and the total prize money will be £12,850—£350 more than last year—and this is believed to be the highest sum ever offered for a 16-man "independent" tournament. Certainly, that is the kind of money which would have attracted the professionals in normal circumstances. Most of the players will fly in from Jacksonville, Florida, and the tournament

By David Gray

will be played on rubberised "Uni-turf." After beginning on the Tuesday evening, there will be afternoon and evening sessions for the rest of the week.

Ironically, while Rothmans were outlining their plans for doing without WCT, as Wimbledon may have to next sumer, WD and HO Wills, another tobacco company, were announcing the draw for their Embassy British Indoor Championships, which begin at Empire Pool, Wembley, on Monday. The professionals' matches there may well be the last they play in this country under the auspices of the LTA for some time.

At the moment the outlook for an agreement looks bleak. There have been rumours of talks, but there is no great evidence of the will for peace on either side. It is possible even to meet LTA knights of the shire—and some others who ought to know better—who are positively delighted by the idea of cutting out WCT and reducing the amount of good lawn tennis seen in this country next season. Fortunately, they seem to be in a *minority* and there is still a hope that public pressure will force both sides to come to the kind of "sensible agreement" which Mr Gardner discussed. Mr Hunt owes the *ILTF* a *compromise*, mainly because when he failed to send his best players to Paris and Forest Hills, he failed to carry out his side of this year's bargain. The *ILTF, on their side, could certainly* be more realistic when it comes to the matter of paying the right price for the stars.

Still, if peace is not made, the Embassy tournament offers the professionals the chance of a bold farewell. The seedings, which were issued too soon, have been made again and John Newcombe, a later entry, *is now the official favourite.* He is seeded to meet Stan Smith, the US champion, whom he beat in the Wimbledon final, at the end.

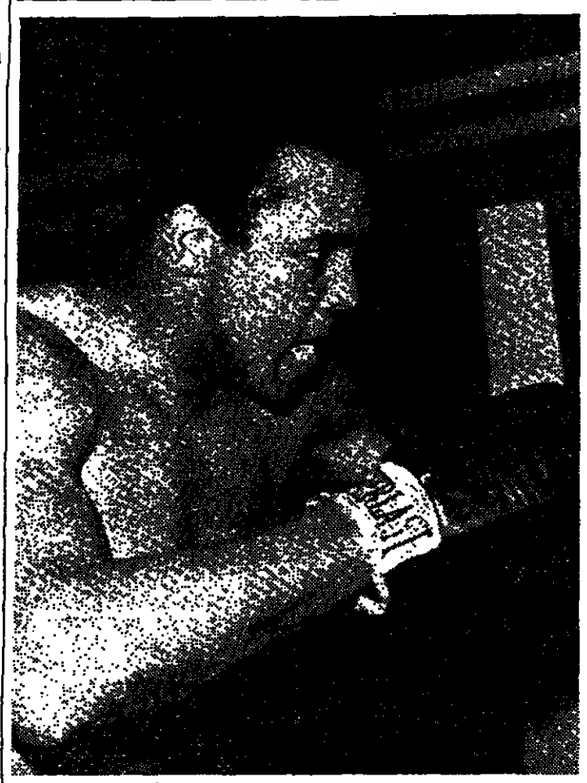
Ken Rosewall is judged to be the most formidable player in Newcombe's half and it should be Rod Laver, the holder, versus Smith in the other semi-final, although the draw brings Laver up *against Roger Taylor*, the British No. 1 and his conqueror at Wimbledon last year and in the Rothman's Canadian Open in August, in the first round.

The top seeds in the women's singles are Evonne Goolagong, the Wimbledon champion, and Billie Jean King, the US champion, whom she defeated in the semi-finals at Wimbledon. Francoise Durr should be Miss Goolagong's opponent in the semi-finals and Rosemary Casals, the runner-up at Forest Hills, should meet Mrs King at that stage. Virginia Wade, the chief British challenger, should be Miss Casals's opponent in the quarter-finals. They met last at Hurlingham in May. *Then Miss Wade fell* in the third set and damaged her wrist. She won the match, but the injury put her out of action for some time.

Federation Cup doubt

The New Zealand Lawn Tennis Association (NZLTA) are asking *the International Federation to* clarify the situation about South Africa before deciding to accept an invitation to send a women's team, on an all expenses paid *basis, to the Federation* Cup, at Ellis Park, Johannesburg, March 20-25.

The NZLTA wants to establish whether there has been any change in South Africa's *policy* toward team selection since July, when the ILTF granted South Africa the tournament. The South African lawn tennis union then *pledged that it would work to* abolish racial discrimination in South African tennis.



Muhammad Ali . . . providing the nostalgia

BOXING

Finnegan has fine chance

By JOHN RODDA

Muhammad Ali, one time world heavyweight champion, now an Ovaltiney, provides a parody of his professional skills when he boxes an exhibition at the Royal Albert Hall, London, this evening.

For some the memories will be refreshened, for others grandsons can now be honestly told: "I saw Ali box." Ali's previous visits to Britain included distinctive moments in his career, such as when he was dumped on his pants by Henry Cooper at Wembley and when he returned a year later to cut down the British champion in a world title fight after six rounds.

Through the clowning tonight there will be a reminder of reality, but all exhibitions are of speed, of ring moves, but not of will. Ali will find again in this, his only public exhibition, that the British boxing follower has a warmth for him because he has expounded some of the greatest talents ever seen in the ring.

The real boxing this evening is likely to take Chris Finnegan, the British and Commonwealth light-heavyweight champion, to the point of negotiating for a world title fight with Bob Foster.

Mike Barrett, the promoter, has a verbal agreement with Foster's manager, that, subject to terms, Foster will come to the Royal Albert Hall to fight Finnegan. Barrett has added a rider that the British champion must win tonight against Hal Carroll, a Negro from Southern Carolina via Syracuse, who is ranked tenth in the world and might now be over his fighting peak.

Carroll, a professional for the past eight years, has lost only three times in 29 fights, but two of those defeats have been in the past twelve months. In March of this year he was stopped by the world champion in four rounds and has not fought since then. He lost his previous bout, so these may be signs that at the age of 30 the reflexes are slowing down. His record includes victories against worthwhile men and he has been some times *obliged to step* up to the heavyweight division to get work: he beat Joe Roman, a heavyweight who came to this country and lost to Jack Bodell.

Finnegan fought two weeks ago and found his American opponent, Roger Rouse, neither taxing nor hard hitting: unless the American light-heavyweight division has *gone completely soft*, Carroll should be a more difficult opponent.

One of the most exciting fighters to come to the Albert Hall last winter was John Kellie, a bantamweight from Glasgow, who upset a lot of calculations by beating Johnny Clark, the No. 1 challenger for the title held by Alan Rudkin. While Kellie waits for Rudkin to recover from injury and then challenge for his titles, he is confident enough about going over old ground by fighting Clark again.

HOCKEY

Angry Pakistan jostle umpires

Barcelona, October 18

Pakistan, the Olympic champions, were beaten 3-2 by Spain on the fourth day of the World Hockey Cup here, today, and are in real danger of failing to reach the semi-finls.

Spain's success took them to the top of Pool B with five points from three games, and a goal average superior to that of Pakistan, who have five points from four games.

Pakistan were beaten in the last two minutes, following the award of a penalty corner by English umpire Harry Selman. A Pakistani player appeared to put the ball into his own net deliberately, and Selman had no hesitation in awarding the corner. The Pakistanis protested fiercely, but the corner was *taken, and Juan Amat* thrashed the ball, waist-high, into the net.

It was Spain's third goal of the match at a penalty corner. Amat scored in the 11th minute, and *F. Febregas followed* up in the 16th minute.

Pakistan were playing well below their normal standard, yet they fought back. Panvirdar converted a penalty corner for them, and they equalised through Rashid early in the second half. But Spain continued to have more of the game territorially, and deserved their victory.

Immediately after the game, Pakistan filed an official protest against Selman's decision.

Moments later, the Pakistanis crowded round the tournament officials' table on the sidelines, and shouted their displeasure. The Pakistani team manager, Lt. Col. Zafar Ali Khan, lodged an official protest against Selman's ruling—but tournament officials sided with the umpire.

Besides rejecting the Pakistani appeal, the officials ruled it *unjustified, and that Pakistan* would have to forfeit a 3,500 peseta (about £21) deposit which, under International Hockey Federation rules, must accompany all *such protests.*

Pakistani players, officials and supporters shouted angrily at tournament officials and jostled the umpires after the defeat, before a large crowd, at Barcelona's Real Polo club

The first outburst had come in the 67th minute when umpire *Selman awarded* the penalty corner from which Spain's Juan Amat scored.

As Selman and his fellow-umpire left the field, they were surrounded by angry *Pakistani* players and supporters. At one stage, the one-armed Selman was pushed and elbowed.

POOL A.—France 1, Argentina 0; Kenya 3, West Germany 0.

POOL B.—Netherlands 1, Australia 0; Spain 3, Pakistan 2.

POOL A

	P	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
India	5	5	0	0	14	0	10
Germany	5	3	2	0	9	4	8
France	5	2	1	2	9	4	5
Kenya	5	2	0	3	5	13	4
Argentina	5	0	0	5	1	17	0

POOL B

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Spain	5	3	1	0	5	2	7
Pakistan	5	2	1	1	11	4	5
Netherlands	5	2	1	2	10	5	5
Australia	5	1	0	4	3	15	2
Japan	5	0	1	4	3	14	1

BASEBALL

Pirates clinch series

Pittsburgh Pirates clinched the World Baseball Series when they beat Baltimore Orioles 2-1 in the seventh and final game in Baltimore.

Pittsburgh lost the first games of the series, then jumped into a 3-2 leal, before losing on Saturday to force the deciding game. Steve Blass pitched a brilliant four-hitter to put his team on the path to final victory.

harlton's late oal saves United

by ERIC TODD: Burnley 0, Manchester United 1

goal by Charlton 12 tes from the end sufficed Manchester United's needs eir Football League Cup round replay in the rain ight at Turf Moor. United be at home in the next 1.

nditions were deplorable, and nding rain, it hardly was le to see the far goal, which yards distant. United were nged, while Burnley gave rt his first senior game of eason in place of Bellamy. rtly afterwards, Charlton made a most determined run down the left, beat Docherty and drove the ball hard into the Burnley goalmouth. Law put a foot to it, and Mellor could only help it into the net. Law's rejoicing was cut short by the referee's whistle for offside against the "scorer."

After 20 minutes, a bad pass by Charlton — it was Charlton, and it was a bad pass — was accepted gratefully by Thomas, who ran through and put in a good shot. Stepney did well to turn the ball for a corner. Thomas took the kick, and Sadler cleared off the line from Leighton James's header.

On the half hour, United arrived in the Burnley penalty area, and Mellor and Best had a race for possession. A collision was inevitable, and Best suffered some damage from which he recovered after attention; but United's appeals for a penalty received no sympathy

Just before halftime Kidd had his name taken for kicking the ball away after Burnley had been awarded a free kick. In the last minute of this half, Mellor made a wonderful save from a free kick by Charlton.

After three minutes of the second half Dobson was booked for tripping Kidd. Gowling headed the ball over the crossbar from Charlton's free kick. From then on Burnley did most of the attacking and United looked far from happy in the mud and against opponents who were as fast and as resolute as they had been in the first meeting. Nevertheless it took a great save by Mellor to keep out Kidd's shot in *the sixtieth minute.*

Burnley: Mellor; Docherty, Cliff, Probert, Waldron, Dobson, Thomas, West, Fletcher, Casper, James (L).

Manchester United: Stepney; O'Neil, Dunne, Gowling, James (S.), Sadler, Morgan, Kidd, Charlton, Law, Best.

Referee: G. W. Hill (Leicester).

Oxford go down bravely

By PAUL FITZPATRICK

Stoke C. 2, Oxford U. 0

Stoke City, now respectably placed in the First Division, found their visitors from the Second Division, Oxford United, reluctant victims at the Victoria Ground last night. But goals by *Ritchie* in the thirtieth minute, and Haslegrave, the substitute, five minutes from time, brought Stoke victory in their Football League Cup third-round replay and an away match against Manchester United in the next round.

Oxford, at least in the early *stages, made few pretensions* to attack, using only two front runners, Derek Clarke and Clayton. Not surprisingly, Stoke had plenty of possession, although it was Lucas, Oxford's right back, who struck the first dangerous shot, a powerful drive from the right which was not too far wide of Banks's left post.

Oxford's confidence grew as Stoke's early threats began to diminish. More men were pushed forward, and Banks began to see *more action, briefly needing* attention after falling awkwardly in an aerial collision with Graham Atkinson.

Stoke's most convincing attempt at scoring came in the twenty-first minute when Ritchie, rising well in a crowded goalmouth to Marsh's free kick, had his header athletically tipped over the crossbar by Kearns. Colin Clarke then thankfully ended a well-executed Stoke move along the right at the expense of a corner. Stoke at last began to look a division *higher than* Oxford.

The activity in and around the Oxford penalty area increased, and twice Ritchie went close to giving Stoke the lead. On the half hour the centre forward did so, prodding the ball slowly home after a scramble from Conroy's corner. Minutes earlier, Graham Atkinson had missed unforgivably from close range, but Stoke were worth their lead.

Stoke were prone to spoiling so many promising looking moves by elementary mistakes, and the pitch, although slippery from heavy rain, was not always the culprit.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Bowyer's late goal beats Preston

By ALBERT BARHAM: Orient 3, Preston 2

Preston and Orient lashed themselves into a frenzy of effort at Brisbane Road last night. Five goals were scored and twice *as many chances* were squandered as they raced and chased without thought of respite. In the general hurly-burly, as the game built to its climax, Preston had both Bird and Lyall cautioned for foul tackles. Finally, Bowyer gave Orient victory.

Perhaps reasons why Orient and Preston are struggling in the lower reaches of the Second Division are the inaccuracy of the final pass and the general hastiness. A little more studied thought would have brought greater reward, but perhaps it might have reduced the feeling of excitement.

Rain showers swirling down the pitch, and a capricious wind, provided some excuse for inaccuracy. Preston, in spite of neat touches by McIlmoyle and Lyall and hard striving by Spavin, did not pose as many threats to goal. Hoadley and Harris nodded away their usual lobs.

Hawkins, Ritchie and McMahon were almost always staving off pressure from one direction or another as Orient buzzed around them. Indeed, before they scored Orient missed three fine opportunities, though twice luck was against them. Ritchie happened to be standing on the line when Bowyer lashed in the ball following a corner, then Harris headed against the crossbar. Preston's only real chance in the first half brought a goal after 25 minutes. Spavin lobbed the ball deep into the heart of Orient's defence and Ingram saw his shot cannon off Goddard into goal.

In injury time of the first half Orient drew level for the first *time, Bullock scoring from* Brisley's corner. Twice in three minutes of the opening of the *second half* there were further goals from free kicks. First *Hawkins saw his long lopping pass* turned in by McIlmoyle, then Bullock headed in Rofe's free-kick. Chance after chance came and went for both sides, with Dyson missing *at least four good* chances for Orient. In the dying moments Bullock saw another of his efforts blocked on the goal-line. This time the ball came out to Bowyer, who gave Orient a victory that no one could say they had not deserved.

Orient.—Goddard; Allen, Rofe, Dyson, Hoadley, Harris, Lazarus, Brisley, Bullock, Bennett, Bowyer. Substitute: Jones.

Preston North End.—Kelly; McMahon, Ritchie, Bird, Hawkins, Spavin, Heppolette, Ram, McIlmoyle, Lyall, Ingram. Substitute: Spark.

Aimson scores after 10sec.

Paul Aimson scored one of the quickest goals of the season to help give York City a 3-1 victory *over Torquay* in the Third Division. He scored within ten seconds of the start after seizing a weak back-pass by the Torquay defender, Hill.

The Fourth Division game between the Essex rivals, Southend and Colchester, brought Layer Road a crowd of almost *10,000, the best of the season.* Colchester improved their undefeated home record of 25 matches at the expense of Southend's eight-game unbeaten run. Leslie scored the only goal.

Six players were booked. They were Kidd (Manchester United) and Dobson (Burnley) in the *League Cup replay*; Lyall and Bird (Preston); Smith (Southend); and Evans (Walsall).

Hull City sign McGill

Terry Neill, player manager of Hull City, yesterday signed McGill, the former Arsenal midfield player, for £53,000 from Huddersfield.

The match between Tottenham and Arsenal on Wednesday, November 24, will be all-ticket with the gate fixed at 56,000. Tickets will *now go on sale* at White Hart Lane and Highbury on Sunday, November 14.

esterday's results

Association

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP
Third Round Replays
ley (0) 0 Man. Utd Charlton 27,153 (0) 1

United home to Stoke
ke City (1) 2 Oxford Utd (0) 0
laisgrave, tchie 11,787

ke away to Manchester United

SECOND DIVISION
nt (1) 3 Preston (1) 2
ullock 2, Ingram
lowyer McIlmoyle 7,591

THIRD DIVISION
nsfield 0 Barnsley 0
3,692
ndham (2) 3 Walsall (1) 1
Ashcroft 2, B. Taylor
McBurnsley 4,566
rk (2) 3 Torquay (0) 1
ndon, Hill
McMahon, 5,627
alloway

FOURTH DIVISION
chester (0) 1 Southend (0) 0
Leslie 9,807
rtford (1) 1 Darlington (1) 3
Price Gauden,
3,350 Peddelty
Harding
thport (5) 4 Chester (0) 3
Harland, Layden 2
Field, Lloyd 2 Purdie 3,659
ckport (1) 1 Barrow (2) 3
McMillan Harrison
2,067 McDonald
Rowlands

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP—First ud: First leg.—Margate 2, Dover Second leg.—Bath 1, Stevenage 1; dford 1, Poole 2; Telford Utd 3, rbridge 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE CUP: t round replay: S. Liverpool 0, an Athletic 5. League.—Bradford Lancaster 3; Kirkby 1, Stafford ers 1.

A CUP.—Second Qualifying Round: nd Replay.—Southall 1, Aveley 2.
STHMIAN LEAGUE. — Bayes 2, ford City 2.

Rugby League

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE.—St ens 50, Oldham 2.

Cricket

SHEFFIELD SHIELD (Brisbane — South Wales 295 and 225 for 4; Queensland 211 and 279 for 9 (Trimble 99, h. Sord 42; J. Gleeson for 53, K. O'Keefe 4 for 94).

Baseball

WORLD SERIES (Baltimore):—Pittsgh Pirates won series by beating timore Orioles 2-1 in seventh game.

Boxing

MELBOURNE — Featherweight 10 ds.—Jimmy Bell (Scotland) outinted Ken Pinth Sombutdee (Thaind).

Speedway

CHALLENGE MATCH.—Reading 46 (May 18, A. Michalak 10); Hackney G. Middleton 13).

Rugby Union

Group made for Cheshire

By DAVID IRVINE

The fashionable view being advanced by students of the Northern group of the county championship, that this will be Cheshire's year, seems to be *founded* on two main counts — first that they scored more tries than any other side in the division last season (twice as many as Northumberland, the champions) and secondly, that history shows quite plainly that once every decade Cheshire produce a side good enough to carry the group.

Although the facts are indisputable as such, the assumptions that follow are less convincing. For all their try-scoring achievements Cheshire still lost three of their five games last year and to seriously expect a side to keep history neatly arranged by winning in 1971 just because they won in 1938, 1949 and 1960 seems to be asking a bit too much.

Nevertheless, with Northumberland having lost a number of key players, Lancashire engaged in a programme of rebuilding, and Yorkshire still fumbling for the right formula, there seems little doubt that the group is there for the taking and Cheshire could be as likely candidates for the semi-finals as any.

If this seems a rather negative attitude — implying, as it does, that one team will succeed because all the others are so poor — it merely reflects the low state into which the county game has fallen in the north. Certainly, in looking further ahead, one can hold out little hope for the side which carries the Northern challenge into the Midlands in February.

Northern rugby was uplifted three years ago when John Burgess brought organisation and *method to the Lancashire* side and yet, with the exception of Northumberland, none of the counties has really profited from his example. Now that that fine Lancashire side has *dissolved*, a reversion to the old apathy is a real danger.

It is in this sort of atmosphere, *of course, that a county like* Cheshire — who tend to pride themselves on their manifestly amateur (or is it amateurish?) approach — are most likely to flourish.

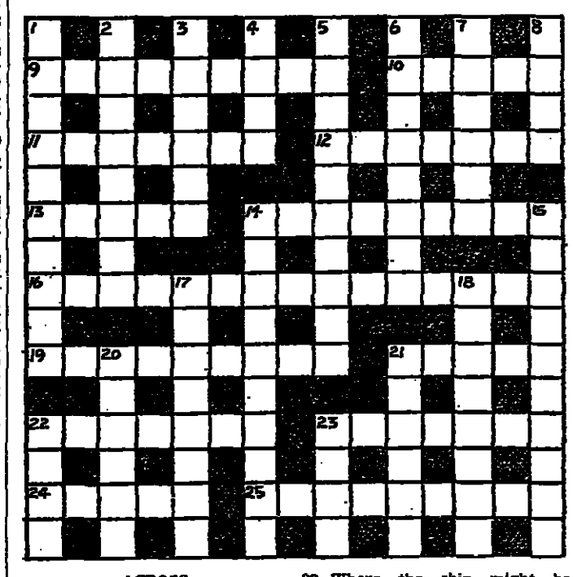
Much, possibly too much, has been made of Cheshire's attacking potentialities but *insufficient, one feels, of their* defensive failings. Although the side scored 17 tries last year they also conceded 14 and their defeat by Munster recently in a pre-*championship friendly hardly* suggested that this weakness has been overcome.

One big advantage Cheshire should hold over all the other counties is in the line-out for, although there is a general dearth of good locks, Cheshire can call on Stagg, the Scottish international, and Shuffiebottom. With Coleclough again hooking they should at least be able to count on a fair share of set-piece possession at all times and, in their scrum-half Smith, they also possess a player capable of putting it to good use.

Northumberland provide *Cheshire with their first test at* Sale on Saturday and although the champions have lost their two best players — stand-off half Hepple, who is now in New Zealand, and flank-forward Parker to Kenya — they still retain a powerful enough nucleus of last year's team to ensure a hard contest.

Saturday's other championship match is at West Hartlepool, where Durham — now being coached by John Dee — entertain Cumberland and Westmorland. Six months ago the Two Counties, who celebrate their centenary in 1972, were beginning to *think that this might be their* year but the defection of John Risman and Kirkpatrick to Rugby League and the crippling loss of Wardlow, who is to have a cartilage operation on his left knee, has undermined that sort of confidence.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,063



ACROSS

9. Maintain it caved in, being badly constructed (9).
10. Manage to return to Holyhead in time (5).
11. Near riot about dictionary initially supplied by school (7).
12. Has fruit and port—goes without nothing (7).
13. *Notes from one's little girl?* (5).
14. New tapes include said music (9).
16. King meets another child author (5, 10).
19. Knaves are abroad in the forest (9).
21. Walker's support for employees? (5).
22. Arrange to get medicine—about a sip, roughly (7).
23. Where the ship might be crossing the bar in time (7).
24. The soldiers' plan? (5).
25. County Kerry is—oh, quite different! (9).

DOWN

1. Past views of mistakes (10).
2. Author sees girl about Reed's novel (8).
3. Played to lose? (6).
4. Material needs cutting, perhaps (4).
5. Mollie's blundered into the river—playful girl! (10).
6. A theologian gets outside work with expert, raising crustaceans (8).
7. Wood meets soldier on a *balcony* (8).
8. So most husbands are content? (4).
14. Soldier is put to watch detective (7, 3).
15. American writer gives Brenda free trip (4, 6).
17. Fish upset consumer in Norfolk (8).
18. Val coins new word for a parent language (8).
20. Slave gives lift to girl on A5 (6).
21. Accent is very foreign in certain quarters (6).
22. Rags failures? (4).
23. Animal heard the beater? (4).

Solution tomorrow

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,062

■	B	G	■	■	P	W	■	C	G	■	■	■	■	■
B	R	E	A	D	W	A	S	H	B	O	A	R	D	■
E	R	■	■	I	O	■	P	■	A	■	■	■	■	■
T	A	B	L	E	■	O	R	D	I	N	A	N	C	E
■	S	■	A	■	C	■	■	S	■	L	■	E	■	■
S	T	A	N	D	O	F	F	I	S	H	■	■	■	■
■	P	■	D	■	M	■	A	■	I	■	W	■	B	■
W	I	S	E	■	M	O	R	A	L	■	H	O	L	Y
■	N	■	D	■	E	■	C	■	V	■	A	■	I	■
■	■	■	■	U	N	R	E	S	I	S	T	I	N	G
P	■	S	■	D	■	■	■	A	■	I	■	D	■	■
D	R	A	W	B	A	C	K	S	■	U	S	I	N	G
O	■	E	■	B	■	I	■	■	S	■	E	■	■	■
E	X	C	E	L	L	I	N	G	■	W	H	I	S	T
■	Y	■	T	■	E	■	D	■	■	E	■	S	■	■

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 17

THE GUARDIAN
Tuesday October 19 1971

Coffin check in search for IRA arms

By PETER HARVEY

Even coffins are being checked by airline security departments and police to prevent illegal arms reaching Northern Ireland.

Coffins are among the regular cargo consignments to Ireland—BEA and Aer Lingus fly out about 600 a year. BEA said last night: "We have foolproof ways of ensuring that coffins do contain human remains."

Army intelligence said: "We are checking everything, including coffins." Extra Special Branch men have been assigned to all British ports and airports.

The Ministry of Defence said the question of possible naval action to prevent shipments of arms reaching Northern Ireland by sea was under close and constant scrutiny.

Small shipments of weapons are known to have gone by fishing boat from the Continent to Ireland in the past, and police say the IRA has "very good contacts indeed" in Dutch, German, and French seaports.

"The original plans for Operation Patriot (the code-name for the arms smuggling mission) called for transport by air," Continental police said last night. "All airports on this side of the North Sea are now under tight scrutiny . . . it is by sea, the traditional route, that the next attempts will be made."

In Amsterdam, Dutch and Scotland Yard officers are still questioning the two men found on board the chartered DC6 at Schipol Airport on Saturday. Both are charged with offences against Dutch arms laws, but Foreign Secretary, Mr Denis Healey, congratulated the Dutch are unlikely to appear in court until tomorrow.

In the Commons, both the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and the Shadow Government for intercepting the four tons of arms at Schipol.

Sir Alec confirmed that the arms, which included rocket-launchers, rifles, machine pistols and ammunition, were Czech, but he did not know where they had started their journey. He promised another statement.

Alan Smith in Dublin writes

Leaders of the Provisional IRA are known to have met in Dublin over the weekend to discuss the shipment seized in Amsterdam. The Provisionals have had plans for a series of arms shipments from Europe, though Republican sources are reluctant to confirm that the Amsterdam shipment was part of this series—possibly for fear of prejudicing the legal position.

Some active Republicans are suggesting that the arms are legally the property of the IRA and it might, even now, be possible to have them returned to Prague and to reclaim money spent—some £30,000 is said to be involved.

The Provisionals have been seeking a regular supply of modern weapons since August, 1969. The Dublin arms affair of last year, which led to the dismissal of two Ministers who were later acquitted on conspiracy charges, was one such attempt.

The wife of Mr David O'Connell, the Provisional leader wanted in the Netherlands in connection with the Amsterdam shipment, said yesterday she expected her husband home within a few days.

The day IRA went Ltd

By MALCOLM STUART

IT COSTS £36 to buy a company from Mr Brian Goldstein, and on October 5 a man and woman, now believed to be agents of the Irish Republican Army, did just that.

Wendamond Ltd., which, to ship arms from Prague, chartered the DC6 now impounded by Dutch police, was a legitimate company registered with the Department of Trade and Industry in London. Police are satisfied that the couple who bought it used false indentities and false addresses.

Mr Goldstein works from an office building a few doors from the Registrar of Companies in City Road, Finsbury, London. His own company is Express Company Registrations Ltd., which registers other companies for a £25 statutory fee. Their terms of reference are wide enough to allow an eventual purchaser to use them to conduct any form of business. It is a normal commercial enterprise and allows people to acquire the protection of limited liability overnight. Wendamond Ltd. was on Mr Goldstein's books for only 11 days. He registered it in his own name on September 24 and on October 5 he transferred it, for an appropriate fee, to a man who introduced himself as "Leslie Warrington."

Mr Warrington arranged to succeed Mr Goldstein as owner of the company. As fellow director and company secretary he nominated Miss Jean-Marie Hoss. Next day at Companies House, Wendamond Ltd. was transferred to these two.

Mr Goldstein yesterday declined to describe his clients. "People have got to be able to trust me. I would not be able to continue in business if I divulged information about the purchasers of companies," he said.

"Mr Warrington" gave his address and that of the registered office of the company as 17 Chapel Street, Belgravia, London. The street of Georgian houses is directly behind the gardens of Buckingham Palace and is only two streets from the Irish Embassy.

The street is entirely residential, and includes seven titled families. The flag of the Marquess of Bristol flies two doors from number 17, which is the home of a professional family. "We were questioned by the police over the weekend but obviously we know nothing about this matter," said the owner of the house. "I imagine they merely picked this house as a convenient and feasible address."

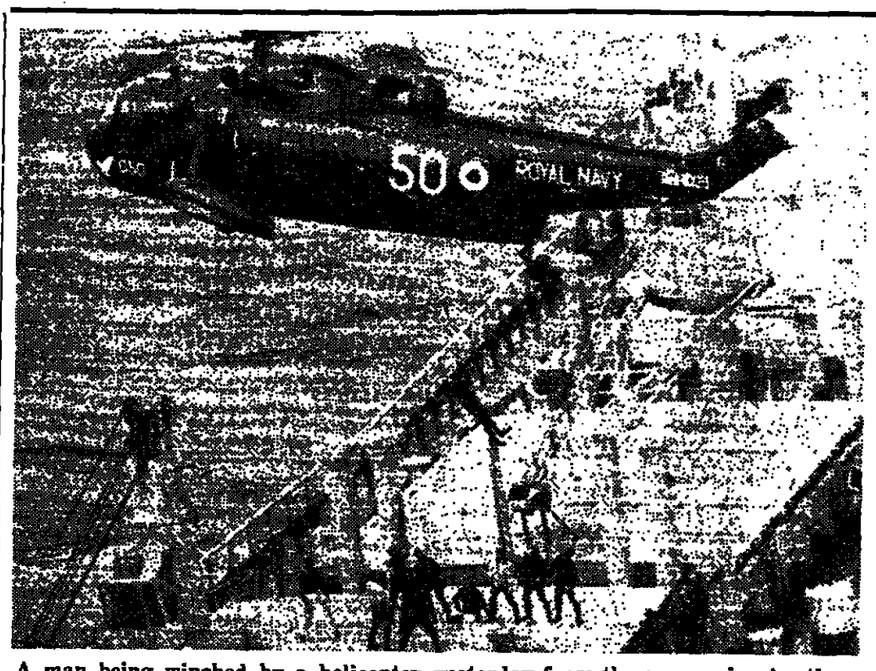
The address of "Miss Hoss" was a more obscure choice. It was given as Grenville's Court, Lymer Avenue, Upper Sydenham. The flat given on the Companies Act registration document in fact belongs to a woman civil servant with a senior position in Whitehall.

Grenville Court is one of a small group of relatively expensive private flats built by Dulwich College on their extensive estate surrounding the school grounds. Lymer Avenue is a small cul-de-sac, and it is necessary to enter the grounds of the flats to see the names of the individual blocks.

"Whoever used the name obviously knew these flats," the caretaker, Mr William Carey, said. "I think I gave the police a bit of a start when I answered their inquiries in my County Cork accent, but I am right against the IRA and everything they are doing. My wife and myself made our home here 17 years ago. This name Hoss rings a faint bell. I feel someone that name stayed here a few years ago. It is possible that someone who knew the lad used her name and address."

Mr Goldstein added that he had made a full statement to the police. The Wendamond sale was a "normal trans action." Mr Goldstein said: "Its purpose was later given to us as being required for sports equipment and publishing. How can the authorities check up or prevent use of limited companies for particular purposes? How can you control the misuse of limited companies in a free society?"

Police believe the arms smugglers set up the company to give themselves a legitimate front. This would be particularly effective outside Britain. Company laws in some countries are much more rigorous and therefore a limited company has more status than is warranted by £25 fee paid in Britain.



A man being winched by a helicopter yesterday from the ore carrier Anatina, damaged by fire 120 miles west of the Scillies

Gales sink boats

A 60 m.p.h. gale lashed the coasts of Britain yesterday blowing boats out of the water, sinking others and causing rock falls.

Three yachtsmen from Borsham near Chichester, Sussex, who are racing each other single-handed across the Atlantic in 19 ft fibreglass yachts for a barrel of beer, were sheltering in Newtown Bay near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

In Mudeford harbour, Hampshire, several boats were blown out of the water and on to a bank. Dozens more were torn from their moorings. Two had floated out to sea and another had sunk.

Seaspeed, British Rail's hovercraft subsidiary and its competitors, Hoverlloyd, were forced to cancel cross-Channel trips. British Rail's Mountbatten class hovercraft ferry, which received a 30ft gash in her side in a Channel gale at the weekend, will not go back into service until the end of the year. But she was to have begun a long overhaul programme next Monday anyway.

At Dover, officials of the Department of Trade and Industry and the Air Registration Board have joined the British Rail engineers to establish whether Sunday's incident has any general implications. The DTI said last night that for the moment it was not contemplating any operating restriction.

A wave crumpled the outer structure of the main hull low down on the starboard bow. But the vertical cabin wall, with its big windows, was not badly damaged. Perhaps the most important question is whether the damage could reasonably have been avoided if the pilot had taken more care. If the craft was already being handled as gently as possible it may prove necessary to lower the operational weather limits, which would in turn affect the commercial viability of a cross-Channel service.

One of the three lightships marking the dangerous channel wreck area off Folkestone was damaged in yesterday's gales. Her topmast was broken off and she could not display the "day-mark" signals which indicate which side ships should pass her. Radio broadcasts warned ships in the area.

Free vote on EEC entry

Continued from page one

had, at least on the Tory side, been allowed a free vote.

The Prime Minister's statement on the free vote says: "The Government has today put on the Order Paper the motion on which, on October 21, the House of Commons will begin its debate on Britain's entry into the EEC. On October 23 Parliament will be asked to take an historic decision.

"I have always made it plain that, on this issue, the Government would make clear its own position and, as it is entitled to do, would ask the Parliamentary party for its support. This remains the unanimous intention of the members of the Government.

"I have also said that the position of those members of the parliamentary party who were not able to support the Government would be fully respected. In order that this should clearly be seen to be the case on this uniquely important issue, I have decided that, when on October 28 the motion is put to the House, there will be a free vote of Conservative Members of Parliament."

The Government has always calculted that, with or without Conservative Whips on, it would get a majority for entry into the EEC in the Commons because of Labour support. With the Conservative Whips off, the question was asked by MPs last night what the Government would do if defeated. The Government's answer is that the question is hypothetical, since defeat cannot happen.

This answer is flip. If the Government were defeated, Ministers know that they could not escape resignation simply on the grounds that there had been a free vote. They admit also that their steady confidence in victory is based on the assumed support — or abstention from voting—of a considerable body of Labour MPs.

But even if the Government were to win on October 28, by a vote which shows that on Orthodox party lines—members of the three parties in the House voting according to majority party decision—Mr Heath would not have got enough Conservative votes to beat Labour. Mr Heath's decision would be fatally weakened.

The intimate group of Ministers who advised Mr Heath were frightfully sorry that their decision in favour of a free vote was not communicated to the Shadow Cabinet in time to be considered before it met.

As a result of this "mishap"—attributed to the technical difficulty of sending a prime copy of Mr Heath's decision to the Shadow Cabinet—the Government now appears to be more liberal and democratic than the Shadow Cabinet. Nevertheless, Ministers regard Mr Roy Jenkins, deputy leader of the Labour Party and a consistent European, as their saviour.

Why did not the Government promise a free vote earlier? Quite well, the weekly Conservative Party whip goes out on Thursday of each week, and discipline had to be maintained until the moment of the decision arrived. Ministers argue that, while they would have been impossible to cancel a free vote if announced three months ago, it is simple to cancel a three-line-whip in the week in which the final debate on the principle of Britain's entry into the EEC starts in the House of Commons.

Torture inquiry offer refused

Continued from page one

'copter. Taken out and thrown into back of lorry like a sack of potatoes. Lorry smelt of cow dung. Driven in lorry for about 100 yards. Pulled out of lorry (bag still over head) marched into some sort of building. Stripped naked, examined by doctor. Bag still over head. Put lying on bed and examined. Army overalls (I later discovered) put on me, taken into room. Noise like compressed-air engine in room. Very loud, deafening.

"Hands put against wall. Legs spread apart. Head pulled back by bag and backside pushed in. Stayed there for about four hours. Fell down. Arms put up again. Hands hammered until circulation restored. This happened continually for about 12 or 14 hours, until I eventually collapsed. Thinking how that Paisley has seized power in some way and that I would be executed or tortured to death. Started to pray very hard. Mouth dried up. Couldn't get moisture in mouth. Pulse taken. Thought of my youngster who had died at six months old, started to pray that God would give me strength that I would not go insane.

"Fell down several times more. Slapped back up again. This must have gone on for two or three days: I lost track of time. No sleep. No food. Knew I had gone unconscious several times, but did not know for how long. One time I thought, or imagined, I had died. Could not see youngster's face but felt reconciled to death. Felt happy.

"During this time no one word spoken at all. No words had been spoken since I left Magilligan. Bag still over my head. I did not speak—just prayed out loud. Noise all the time. After collapsing on final occasion, I felt somebody working my body up and down as if to revive me and restore circulation. Seem to rise again and go against the wall again, put my hands up.

"I was dragged into a room by the bag over my head, and a voice in my ear asked me if I had anything to say. These were the first words since I left Magilligan—I reckon about two or three days previous. Hands pushed against the wall until I collapsed again. Fell with face against the wall. Fell against pipes at floor level. Pulled up again and threw face against wall until my body sore. Then arms out again, head well back and something like a ruler stuck into my back to force it straight.

"Shoes slipped on at this stage. Then taken out and thrown into back of lorry. Half carried, half pulled out again. Heard noise of helicopters. Boarded again. Did not know how long helicopter stayed in the air. Can't recall. Could hear someone moaning beside me. Taken off helicopter into back of lorry. Very roughly handled.

"Taken out of lorry by two or three men. Hunched and made to run over something like corrugated iron. Head beaten against wall. Brought into building. Sat in chair. Bag taken off head. First thing I saw was RUC officer—Head Constable, I thought from two stars on shoulder. Might be able to recognise him again, seemed to be plain-clothed secretary sitting behind him.

"Looked horrified when he saw me. Scum over my lips from lack of water and of thirst. Must have looked terrible. Read out paper. I know I looked terrible. Later it was a detention document. I tried to speak. Could only manage to whisper.

"'Why did you do this to me?' Man behind me holding bag, pulled my hair back said: 'Speak up, can't hear you. I can't hear you.' I reached over for document to look at it. Eyes blurred, could not read it properly. Taken from me by man behind. Shoved it in my breast pocket. Bag pulled over my head again. I was pulled out at running pace. Run about 50 yards. Thrown into back of lorry again."

Mr Shivers then says that he was again taken by helicopter to an unknown place and again taken to the noisy room and made to stand with his feet apart and his hands against the wall. He was then interrogated four or five times by men of the RUC Special Branch and asked about civil rights, the Rodney McCorry Memorial Fund, the Credit Union, and his political views. He was also asked about his religion, his children's ages, his wife's name and address, where she was born, where he was born, and the names and addresses of all his friends.

Eventually he was taken to C Wing at Crumlin Road gaol, where he was examined by a doctor. When he was weighed the scales registered 8st. 3lb. He says that eight days earlier he had weighed himself on his own scales at home and was 9st. 2lb.

It was a grim, rather than a cocksure, Mr Faulkner who spoke to the Northern Ireland Economic Council at its meeting in Stormont Castle yesterday. "Life must go on," he said. "Industry cannot go on indefinitely being subject to physical battering and growing resistance from customers and investors without there being a progressive and increasingly rapid deterioration in our situation.

The screw, Mr Faulkner said, was being tightened on the terrorists, far more men were needed in uniform and under discipline, and the whole community had to be mobilised to beat "this ugliness in our midst." It was not overstating the case, he added, "to say that we are fighting for our very survival."

In Belfast yesterday afternoon, thousands of people turned out to pay their last respects to Constable Cecil Cunningham, one of two policemen who was killed while in his unmarked car in the Ardoyne last Friday. His dead colleague, Constable John Haslett, will be buried tomorrow.

A bomb which went off at breakfast time yesterday at a furniture store in Belfast, slightly injured three people, but otherwise the province has had a generally quiet 24 hours.

From Mr Joe Cahill, the former leader of the Provisional IRA, has come a smug assessment of the situation in the North. He told a Sinn Fein rally in Cork that there was no need for more volunteers to join the Republican forces in the Six Counties. "We have enough men, and in a short time we will be victorious."

Another 14 men, suspected of belonging to one or other of the wings of the IRA, were detained by the army in dawn raids yesterday: nine in Carrickfergus and five in the New Lodge Road area of Belfast. All are being held for questioning, and it is unlikely any more news of them will be heard for another two days.

Defector 'in killer team'

By our Political Staff

Oleg Lyalin, the Russian defector, did not stand trial for drunken driving because the Attorney-General's legal advisers feared for his life, since part of his job was to arrange for the assassination of enemies of the Soviet Union.

The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, made the position clear in a written Commons reply yesterday. "After Mr Lyalin sought asylum there were substantial grounds for anxiety over his personal safety, enhanced by the fact that the duties of his department of the KGB also included the elimination of individuals judged to be enemies of the USSR. These anxieties remain," Sir Peter told Mr Arthur Lewis, Labour MP for West Ham North.

If Lyalin was a member of the KGB's infamous Tenth (Special) Group, it increases the importance of his defection. The Tenth Group, which works directly under the Foreign Ministry and the KGB's director in Moscow, is responsible for acts of "direct movement"—assassination and sabotage—against foreign countries. Lyalin is the first member of the Group ever to defect to the West.

The Attorney-General denied that political pressure had been used to prevent the trial when Mr Lewis raised the matter during Question Time. Mr Lewis, however, was not placated and told the Speaker he would ask for an adjournment debate in the Commons.

"Political bosses are telling the court they should not proceed, whereas people who have given loyal service to the country are prosecuted." Mr Lewis said. "It is time that political interference with the courts by the Attorney-General's department ceased."

Sir Peter said he had not spoken to any Government Minister or department — only to the security services, and the Director of Public Prosecutions.

In his written reply, Sir Peter said: "I was advised that were Mr Lyalin to attend court at a fixed time and date, there would be grave difficulties about prosecuting him, and in particular, in concealing his movements and whereabouts before attending the court and after he had left it."

School fire

The 2,000 pupils at Holland Park Comprehensive School, London, were sent home early yesterday after a fire broke out in a school storeroom.

Devlin demand for a debate rejected

By our Political Staff

While the pickets paraded as Mr Wilson conferred with the Prime Minister at Downing Street, Miss Bernadette Devlin, Independent MP for Mid-Ulster, was finding it impossible to break through the barricades of parliamentary procedure to debate the alleged torturing of Ulster internees.

Her attempt to adjourn the House was met with a burble of disapproval from Conservative MPs and firm guidance from the Speaker, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, who refused an emergency debate.

"If this House once again turns a blind eye to the cry from the people of Northern Ireland for some means of inquiring into what they believe to be a fact and what I believe without apology to be a fact, then on the head of this House be it," stormed Miss Devlin.

Was not this the Government which had been brought before the Human Rights Commission for its treatment of prisoners in Cyprus?

At this point, the Speaker said he could not have the speech she would have made if she had been granted her emergency debate. Miss Devlin argued she would have been a good deal more fiery but the Speaker would not even settle for a toned down version.

By this time her sympathiser, Mr Frank McManus, Unity MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, was on his feet insisting that his constituents were among those being tortured. When he had been silenced for being out of order, Miss Devlin had taken over again, saying ominously: "If this matter is not dealt with immediately inside this House it will be dealt with immediately outside the House."

The Speaker showed sufficient concern to promise to advise her privately how she could raise the matter. Then two more experienced Labour parliamentarians went and sat at Miss Devlin's feet in the gangway advising her on her next move.

STOP PRESS

Union peace with BBC

The Association of Broadcasting Staffs yesterday settled its 11-week-old dispute with the BBC over pay rises for 4,0 weekly-paid workers. The un has decided to accept a 9 cent across-the-board increa awarded as a cost of living bo under a pay agreement last year.

The settlement will me about £2 a week extra, ba dated to mid-June. Originall the union demanded 10 per ce rises backdated to July.

New move to ban 'Devils'

Mr Peter Thompson, leader the London fight against K Russell's film, "The Devils," sending copies of a speech made at the recent Festival Light to all local authoriti advising them to preview t film before allowing it to shown.

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

		C	F
Ajaccio	S	21	70
Alicante	S	27	81
Algiers	S	23	73
Amsterdam	C	13	55
Athens	S	20	68
Barcelona	C	20	68
Beirut	S	26	79
Belfast	F	14	57
Belgrade	F	9	48
Berlin	F	15	59
Bermuda			
Biarritz	S	20	68
Birmingham	C	15	59
Blackpool	C	15	59
Bordeaux	C	17	63
Boulogne	F	16	61
Bristol	C	16	61
Brussels	C	16	59
Budapest	S	19	66
Cardiff	C	15	61
Casablanca	S	22	72
Chicago			
Cologne	S	16	61
Copenhagen	C	11	52
Corfu	S	20	68
Dublin	C	14	57
Dubrovnik	S	17	63
Edinburgh	C	11	52
Faro	S	28	83
Florence	S	21	70
Frankfurt	F	15	59
Funchal	F	24	75
Geneva	S	17	63
Gibraltar	S	22	72
Glasgow	C	10	50
Guernsey	C	15	61
Helsinki	C	7	41
Innsbruck	S	15	59
Inverness	F	11	52
Istanbul	R	14	57
Jersey	C	17	63

		C	F
L. Palmas	C	25	77
Lisbon	S	23	73
Locarno	S	17	63
London	C	17	63
Luxemburg	C	14	57
Luxor	S	36	97
Madrid	S	22	72
Majorca	S	21	70
Malaga	S	28	83
Malta	S	25	77
Manchester	C	15	59
Milan	S	14	57
Montreal			
Moscow	S	2	36
Munich	C	15	59
Naples	S	21	70
Newcastle	C	13	55
N York			
Nice	S	19	66
Nicosia	S	27	81
Oporto	S	19	66
Oslo	C	6	43
Paris	F	17	63
Prague	C	12	54
Reykjvk	C	3	37
Rhodes	S	24	75
Rome	S	17	63
Salzburg	C	14	57
Sicily	S	27	81
Strasbg	S	17	63
Tangier	S	22	77
Tel-Aviv	S	28	77
Tenerife	S	21	70
Toronto			
Tunis	S	21	70
Valencia	S	23	73
Venice	S	14	57
Vienna	S	10	50
Warsaw	C	9	48
Zurich	F	15	59

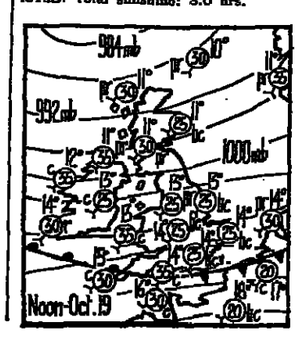
C, cloudy; F, fair; R, rain; S, sunny.

SEA PASSAGES

All passages: Very rough.

LONDON READINGS

From 7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. today. Min. temp. 12C (54F). From 7 a.m. yesterday to 7 p.m. yesterday: Max. temp. 19C (66F). Total rainfall: .01ins. Total sunshine: 3.0 hrs.



AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours to 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine: hrs.	Rain in.	Max. temp. C	F	Weather (day)
EAST COAST					
Scarborough	5.2	.07	14	57	Rain
Bridlington	5.0	.09	14	58	Shwr
Lowestoft	5.1	—	17	63	Sunny
Clacton	1.4	.05	17	63	Rain
Southend	1.1	.02	17	63	Shwrs
Whitstable	4.6	.02	18	64	Shwr
Herne Bay	5.8	.02	17	63	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	2.4	.04	17	63	Cloudy
Hastings	1.1	.06	17	63	Shwr
Eastbourne	1.8	.05	17	63	Cloudy
Brighton	1.9	—	17	63	Cloudy
Worthing	2.2	.01	18	64	Rain
Littlehampton	2.4	—	18	64	Cloudy
Bognor R.	2.1	—	17	63	Cloudy
Southsea	2.5	—	18	64	Cloudy
Sandown	4.2	.01	18	65	Sunny
Shanklin	3.0	.04	17	63	Rain
Ventnor	2.9	.05	17	63	Shwrs
Bournemth	2.8	.11	17	63	Rain
Poole	2.8	.18	18	64	Cloudy
Swanage	2.0	.22	17	63	Cloud
Weymouth	2.8	.16	18	64	Cloudy
Exmouth	2.4	.05	19	66	Shwr
Teignmouth	2.7	.03	18	65	Shwrs
Torquay	2.6	.03	17	63	Drizz
Falmouth	—	—	16	60	Dull
Jersey	1.2	—	18	65	Shwr
Guernsey	0.4	.03	17	64	Rain
WEST COAST					
Douglas	5.2	.07	14	57	Rain
Morecambe	2.0	.35	14	57	Rain
Blackpool	3.0	.06	16	59	Shwrs
Southport	3.6	.17	15	59	Rain
Colwyn Bay	—	.02	14	58	Rain
Llandudno	4.1	.03	14	58	Rain
Anglesey	2.5	.28	14	57	Rain
Ilfracombe	—	.23	16	61	Rain
Isles of Scilly	0.1	.03	16	61	Dull
INLAND					
Ross-on-Wye	1.7	.32	16	61	Rain
SCOTLAND					
Leuchars	2.8	.21	11	52	Shwrs
Wick	6.9	—	13	54	Sunny
Stornoway	7.1	.05	12	54	Shwrs
Kinloss	6.4	.02	12	54	Sunny
Dyce	2.0	.02	13	55	Shwrs
Tiree	5.7	.45	13	55	Shwrs
Leuchars	6.4	.04	14	57	Sunny
Abbotsinch	3.1	.51	13	55	Rain
Castlemilk	1.8	.67	11	52	Shwrs
N IRELAND					
Aldergrove	4.7	.24	14	57	Sunny

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham	6 35 p.m.	to 7 10	a.m.
Bristol	6 40 p.m.	to 7 12	a.m.
London	6 30 p.m.	to 7 02	a.m.
Nottingham	6 32 p.m.	to 7 10	a.m.

HIGH-TIDE TABLE

London Br.	2 37 a.m.	2 48 p.m.
Dover	—	12 02 p.m.
	—	7 30 a.m.

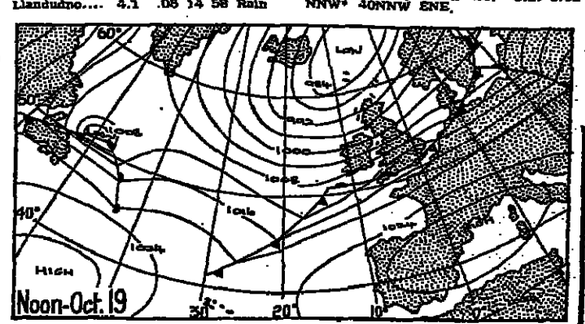
SUN RISES ..... 7 30 a.m.
SUN SETS ..... 6 00 p.m.
MOON RISES ... 7 50 a.m.
MOON SETS ... 5 29 p.m.
MOON: New moon.

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order: time and visibility; where rising; maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates entering or leaving eclipse.

Pageos A: 25.35-23.41 E° 30NE NNE, and (Oct. 20) 2.25-2.43 S° 85SE N, and 5.28-5.45 W° 55NW N.

Cosmos 71: (Oct. 20) 5.29-5.52 NNW° 40NNW ENE.



Symbols on both sides of a line indicate an almost stationary front. Isobars are drawn for every four millibars. On the smaller map arrows show wind direction, figures in circles wind speed, and figures outside circles temperature. Letters show expected weather as follows: b, blue sky; bc, half-clouded; c, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fog; h, hail; m, mist; o, overcast; p, showers; r, rain; s, snow; th, thunderstorm. Arrows on the larger map show direction of movement of pressure areas.

Showers and sunshine

A deep depression will remain centred off N Scotland and trough of low pressure will move E over the British Isles. Scotland, Northern Ireland, the N of England and N Wales will have squally showers and sunny intervals. Wales, the Midlands, E Anglia and southern parts of England will be rather cloudy with rain at times, but will become brighter from the W.

Temperatures will be near normal in N but it will be rather warm in S. Winds will be strong, reaching gale force at times.

London area, East Anglia, SE and Cent. S England, E Midlands and Channel Islands: Rather cloudy with rain at times, but brighter later with some showers. Wind SW, fresh to strong, gale force in places. Rather warm. Max temp 16C (61F).

W Midlands, E, SW and Cent N England, S Wales: Rather cloudy with some rain at first but mainly showers with sunny intervals. Wind SW, fresh or strong, gales in places. Temperatures above normal. Max temp 15C (59F).

N Wales, NW England, Lakes, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Squally showers and sunny intervals. Wind SW strong, gale force at times. Temperatures near normal. Max temp 13C (55F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, E Scotland, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny spells, but some squally showers. Wind SW, fresh or strong, perhaps gale force at times. Temp. near normal. Max. 11C (52F).

Caithness, Orkney and Shetland: Squally showers and sunny intervals. Wind SW to W, strong perhaps gale. Temp. near normal. Max. 10C (50F).

Outlook: Changeable with strong winds and rain at times. Some sunny intervals and temperatures near normal.

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